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HANKOW REDS CONCENTRATE.

TO MEET THREAT OF FENG YU-HSIANG.

NATIONALISTS' FRIENDLY GESTURE TO RUSSIA.

A SINO-SOVIET ENTENTE?

Large numbers of "Red" troops are concentrating at Hankow in preparation to meet what is described as "a punitive expedition" against the Wu-han authorities. Three divisions of ex-Fengtien forces are included in the Hankow concentration and it is stated that an advance down river has been ordered by the Wu-han Commander.

The War Office officially announces that the Indian Brigade, consisting of the 2nd. Gloucesters, 2nd. Durhams and two battalions of Punjabis, is being sent back to India in view of the improved situation.

A significant statement has been made by Mr. C. C. Wu, the Nationalist Foreign Minister at Nanking, on the eve of the departure of the Soviet Consul at Shanghai, in which he declares that the anti-Communist campaign by the Nationalists is not directed against Soviet Russia, and that there is always the possibility of a Sino-Soviet entente.

Mr. Eugene Chen has gone from Hankow to Kiukiang in connexion with a new system of Concession administration.

Hankow, July 5. The Fengtien forces are reported to have crossed the Yellow River and to have cut the railway line between Chengchow and Leyang. Up to the present no fighting is reported, but Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang has withdrawn his forces to Leyang.

The telegraph line to Shanghai is interrupted.

Large numbers of Wu-han troops are now concentrated at Hankow including three divisions of Fengtien forces, who turned over to the south when Chengchow fell into the hands of the Wu-han armies. It is rumoured that Hankow has ordered an advance down river to meet the "punitive expedition" sent against Hankow by Marshal Chiang Kai-shek. They are reported to be approaching Hwangchow where Gen. Hsiao Tao-yang leads the Nanking forces.—*Naval Wireless.*

BRIGADE RETURNING.

China Tension Eased.

London, July 5. The 20th Infantry Brigade, otherwise the Indian Brigade, is shortly to return to India from China.

Well-informed quarters believe that this is because the tension in China is lessening, and the British Government is satisfied that there is now less danger to British lives and property than earlier in the year, largely owing to the ascendancy of the moderates in the Chinese Nationalist groups.—*Reuter.*

Officially Confirmed.

London, Later. The War Office has now officially announced that the strength of the Shanghai Defence Force is shortly to be reduced by the return to India of the Infantry battalions of the Twentieth Indian Infantry Brigade, together with certain other units of the Indian contingent. This Brigade includes the Second Battalion of the Gloucesters, the Second Durham Light Infantry, and the 4/1 and 5/1 Punjabis.

Altogether the Defence Force will be reduced by about 3,000 men. The troops being withdrawn were the first to go to Shanghai, where they have been stationed for the past six months.—*British Wireless.*

CHANGE OF FRONT?

Nationalists and Soviet. Shanghai July 6. Prior to the departure of the Soviet Consul General M. Linde, the Nationalist Foreign

YANGTZE CONCESSIONS.

New Administration System.

Hankow, July 5. Mr. Eugene Chen is reported to be leaving for Kiukiang in connexion with a new system of Concession administration.—*Naval Wireless.*

This is the first news of any proposed new system of Concession administration which has reached Hongkong.

Little to Report.

Shanghai, July 5. There is little to report from Shanghai or the Yangtze ports, though it is reported that the Fengtien troops are moving against Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang's less.

CANTON'S WAR CHEST.

How the Money Goes.

Canton, July 5. Although the Nationalist Army under Marshal Chiang Kai-shek has captured more than half a dozen provinces, Canton's share of contribution to the war chest is still very heavy.

According to a statement just issued by the Commissionary Department of the Army Headquarters in Canton, describing the receipts and expenditure of the Department during the past five months, Canton has been able to raise more than twenty million dollars for military expenditures during this period.

The statement indicates that in January a sum of \$5,419,172 was raised, in February \$3,804,533, March \$5,424,462, April \$4,083,853, and May \$4,879,046, the total receipts for the five months being \$23,606,032.

Under the expenditure column, the amount for disbursement at the front was as follows: January \$1,846,700, February \$1,003,900, March \$409,700, April

(Continued on Page 14.)

GUNBOAT'S VENTURE AS PIRATE.

STORY OF THE KONGKO'S ACTIVITIES.

BIG HAULS IN A FEW DAYS.

Sensational stories of piratical attacks by a Chinese gunboat in the West River have come to hand, says a Naval Wireless message received in the Colony this morning, and investigation shows that, taking advantage of the absence on shore at Kongmoon of the officers and remainder of the ship's company, eight members of the crew of the Chinese gunboat Kongko hired her to a gang of pirates for \$6,000.

Her activities have already been referred to in our columns.

On the pretext of searching ships in accordance with Government instructions, they have been able to take all vessels by surprise, and it is reported that the pirates have secured big hauls.

The most serious case was that of the Canton-Wuchow steamer, Man On, which was stopped near Samchau on Monday last, the alleged Government officers demanding to inspect the ship's arms. Having secured control of these, they ransacked the steamer, and kidnapped the Chinese captain and twenty-four passengers.

The captives have been landed at Tit Nau Kok, while the cargo haul was taken ashore on the island of Tai Ping Chau.

The Nationalist Government sent out other gunboats in search of the Kongko and it is reported now that she has been discovered, abandoned, near Patsan, concludes the Naval Wireless message.

Another Version.

From Chinese sources, it is learned that the Kongko, one of the largest of the Canton gunboat fleet, was sent to the West River on June 30 for the purpose of rounding-up pirate gangs. The Canton Naval Office has given out the information that the vessel was captured by bandits near Pak-kai, Kongmoon, but in shipping circles in Canton the opinion is held that the commander of the Kongko actually joined the pirates.

The story of the piracy of the Man On states that over 100 passengers were kidnapped and a haul of about \$80,000 was made.

Among other piracies perpetrated by the "gunboat pirate" were a raid on the Shihuhing-Kongmoon junk, when 50 passengers were kidnapped, the capture of the Canton-Tuhsing towboat, which provided the pirates with a large quantity of ammunition consigned to a military division at the latter place, and the looting of many junks.

It is also rumoured that a number of the original crew were found on board the Kongko when she was retaken, and that these men are in custody pending investigation.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FLYING.

FRANCO-AMERICAN CORDIALITY.

Paris, July 5. Commander Byrd brought President Doumergue three messages across the Atlantic, from the Mayor of Philadelphia, the President of the Corporation, and the Commander of the American Legion, hoping that the aerial conquest of the Atlantic would strengthen Franco-American friendship.—*Reuter.*

LIBERAL UNITY.

RIVAL LEADERS COME TOGETHER.

London, July 5. Lord Grey and Mr. Lloyd George, who have been identified with rival wings of the Liberal Party, appeared to-day, for the first time for many years, on the same platform at the National Liberal Club meeting to oppose the Government's plans for the reform of the House of Lords.—*British Wireless.*

POWELL'S LOSS.

CHINA CONDITIONS THE CAUSE.

HOPES FOR THE FUTURE.

A considerable decrease in turnover and a loss of over \$30,000 on the year's working was announced at the annual meeting of the shareholders of Messrs. Wm. Powell, Ltd., held this morning. The loss was attributed to the unsettled state of affairs in China generally, and brighter hopes for the future were entertained.

The chair was occupied by Mr. M. Manuk, and there were also present: Mr. F. M. Crawford, Mr. S. J. Jordain, Mr. R. L. Bridger (directors), Mr. A. C. Howell (secretary), Messrs. H. Overy, E. J. Ainslie, A. W. Roberts and H. E. Scriven.

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman's Speech.

The Chairman said: Gentlemen, the report and accounts having been in your hands for the prescribed period, I will, with your permission, adopt the usual procedure and take them as read.

Your Directors very much regret to have to place before you such an unsatisfactory result for the year's working, but when the conditions prevailing in the Colony are taken into account, and

TRAIN SMASH.

Four Killed in Collision.

Nyack, N. Y., July 5.

Four persons were killed and 20 injured in a collision between a passenger train and a goods train, at Jones Point, on the Hudson River, on the New York, Ontario and Western line.—*Reuter's American Service.*

also the consequent reduction in the purchasing power of the residents, no other result could be expected. Everything possible has been done to economise in the running of the various departments which, to a great measure, accounts for the comparatively small loss, compared with the heavy reduction in the turnover.

We are hoping, however, that conditions will soon improve and enable us not only to wipe off the debit balance we are now carrying forward, but to pay our usual dividend. Our business has suffered in common with all other similar businesses in the Colony, and we are doing our utmost as already stated, to reduce our overhead expenses and conserve our resources so as to be in a position to meet the demands of our customers when conditions improve.

Loss Carried Forward.

The loss made in 1925 was written off by transferring \$37,000 from the General Reserve to the Profit and Loss Account. In the present instance, however, your Directors consider it advisable to carry forward the loss of \$30,996.50 instead of drawing upon the General Reserve. Owing to a misunderstanding the draft Balance Sheet approved by the Auditors was slightly altered, the last item on the Assets side of the Balance Sheet in the draft reading "Profit and Loss A/C \$30,000.00 odd" and this was altered as shown on the Balance Sheet before you. Through an oversight the accounts were printed without submitting the alteration to the Auditors for their approval and upon their drawing the attention of the Directors to the alteration in the wording we undertook to bring it to your notice at this meeting.

Our Auditors point out that the loss is not for the year inasmuch as we brought forward \$1,400.00 odd from the previous year, and, while apologising for the oversight, I take this opportunity of stating that the auditors are in no way responsible for not drawing shareholders attention to the wording of this item in the

(Continued on Page 14.)

VOLUNTEERS' UNPAID FINES.

TWO ADJOURNED CASES CONCLUDED.

A SUMMONS WITHDRAWN.

Summonses against Mr. A. C. Howell, of Messrs. Wm. Powell, Ltd., and Mr. H. H. Rose, of the P.W.D., for failing to pay a Volunteer Defence Corps inefficiency fine of \$25, imposed by the Commandant, again came before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy this morning after being adjourned from Wednesday of last week.

The summons against the former was withdrawn, the fine having been paid; and Mr. Rose was fined \$25.

The Adjutant, Major R. A. Wolfe-Murray prosecuted. Last Wednesday Mr. Howell failed to appear, and his worship issued a warrant for his arrest if he failed to appear to-day.

Summons Withdrawn.

This morning, Major Wolfe-Murray said that Mr. Howell had paid the fine, and the Commandant was agreeable that the summons should be withdrawn, and this was accordingly done.

The case of Mr. Rose was proceeded with. He explained at the last hearing that he considered he was entitled to resign as he had finished his three years of service, and had sent in two applications to resign. The case was adjourned for records to be searched for the applications, which Major Wolfe-Murray stated had not been received.

When the case was heard this morning, Major Wolfe-Murray said: "Two pleas were put forward last time, the first being that his duties as a public servant, an officer in the P.W.D., prevented him from performing his obligations as a volunteer during the past training season. With regard to that I can show you a letter from the Director of Public Works."

Mr. Lindsell: "I don't think I was concerned with that. I was concerned as to whether he tendered his resignation and was entitled to resign at the end of last year. I am not concerned with whether he was able to become efficient."

No Applications Found.

Continuing with regard to the applications for resigning, Major Wolfe-Murray said he had made extensive enquiries but he could find no record of such applications having been received. Further, if defendant had applied, that did not bear on the question of the summons at all.

Sapper Rose, he said, took his original oath which expired in September last, but in the Spring of 1925 and Autumn of 1927 he failed to render himself efficient because he neglected to fire the musketry course and did not attend camp.

He referred his Worship to the Ordinance, and said the whole point was that even if his applications had been received, the Commandant's reply would have been that he could only resign after paying the fine of \$25 for inefficiency.

Defendant's Argument.

The defendant said that as his time finished last December, and he had applied to resign, he naturally thought he would have been allowed to do so. He added that he could not see Major Wolfe-Murray's point as to how he was liable to pay the fine.

Mr. Lindsell: Certainly you are liable if you did not make yourself efficient during your last season.

Mr. Rose: I still think I should have been allowed to go on the exact day I completed my three years.

Mr. Lindsell: Not if you were inefficient during your last year.

Mr. Rose: They could have brought the matter before a board of officers to decide, who sit after the completion of the training season.

Mr. Lindsell: I am satisfied that the Commandant had the power to impose the fine, and that it has not been paid. You will now pay it here. Fined \$25.

(Continued on Page 14.)

WIMBLEDON CLOSING SCENES.

AMERICA EMERGES MOST TRIUMPHANT.

ALL FIVE CHAMPIONSHIPS HAVE CHANGED HANDS.

COLLAPSE OF BRITISH PAIR.

Yesterday was the concluding day at Wimbledon—the world's greatest annual tennis fixture—and the outstanding feature of the final summary of results is the almost clean sweep which has been made by the United States—the winning of four out of the five major competitions. With the exception of the Men's Singles, won by Cochet of France, America has won the remainder, all championships changing hands.

In the final of the Ladies' Doubles yesterday, Miss Ryan and Miss Wills (U. S.), beat Mrs. Peacock and Miss Heine after a rather bad start.

In the Mixed Doubles, both the semi-finals and the final were played yesterday, there being an astonishing collapse of the British holders, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Godfree, in the final against F. Hunter and Miss Ryan (U. S.). The British pair had earlier in the day beaten Greig and Mrs. Watson rather easily, but failed to show up against the Americans, who won in 33 minutes.

London, July 5. The spectators were overcome to-day for the final play was dull and threatening. There was only a moderate attendance.

All England Plate.

In the final of the All England Plate, Gentien (France), beat Turnbull (England) 1/6, 6/2, 6/0.—*Reuter.*

The Full Results.

This year's full results of the

Men's Singles.—Henri Cochet (France) beat Jean Borotra one, Miss Wills double-faulted (France), the holder.

Ladies' Singles.—Miss Helen Wills (U. S.), beat Senorita de los Rios (Spain).

Men's Doubles.—W. Tilden and J. Hunter (U. S.), beat Cochet and Brugnion (France), the holders.

Ladies' Doubles.—Miss Ryan and Miss Wills (U. S.), beat Mrs. Peacock and Miss Heine (South Africa).

Mixed Doubles.—F. Hunter and Miss Ryan (U. S.), beat Raymond and Miss Heine (South Africa), 6-3, 6-4; and Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Godfree (Britain) beat Greig and Mrs. Watson (British), 6-3, 6-4.

In the final, Hunter and Miss Ryan beat Mr. and Mrs. Godfree, 8-6, 6-0.

Wimbledon closed very unexpectedly by the easy defeat of the holders of the Mixed Doubles title, Mr. and Mrs. Godfree, who, after being within a point of the first set when it was 6/5 in their favour failed at a critical stage in the match against Miss Ryan and Mrs. Godfree (Britain), beat V. Richards and Miss Ryan (U. S.).

All England Plate.—J. B. Giltman (Britain), beat F. R. L. Crawford (Britain).

Men's Singles.—J. Borotra (France) beat H. O. Kinsley (U. S.).

Ladies' Singles.—Mrs. L. A. Godfree (Britain), beat Senorita de los Rios (Spain).

Men's Doubles.—E. Cochet and J. Brugnion (France), beat C. van Lennep and B. de Kheiling.

Ladies' Doubles.—Miss Ryan and Miss Wills (U. S.), beat Mrs. L. A. Godfree and Miss E. L. Colyer (Britain).

Mixed Doubles.—L. A. Godfree and Mrs. Godfree (Britain), beat V. Richards and Miss Ryan (U. S.).

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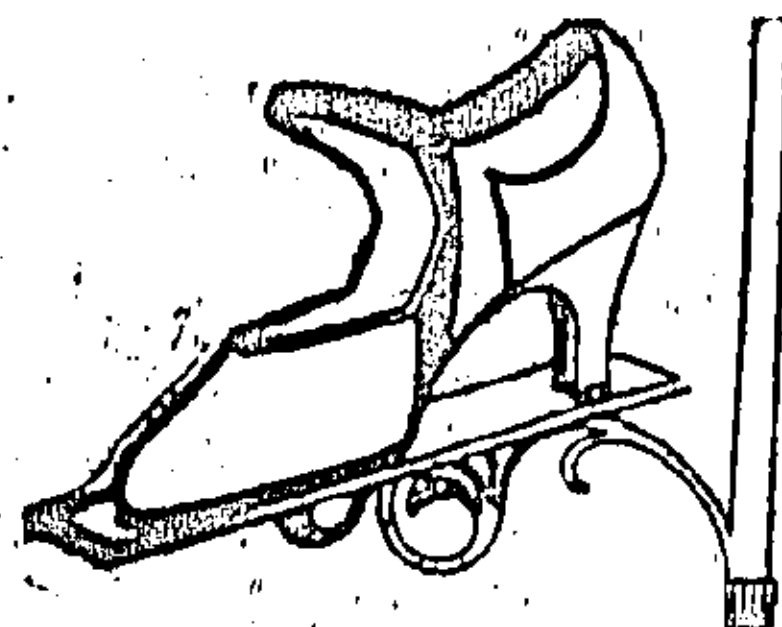
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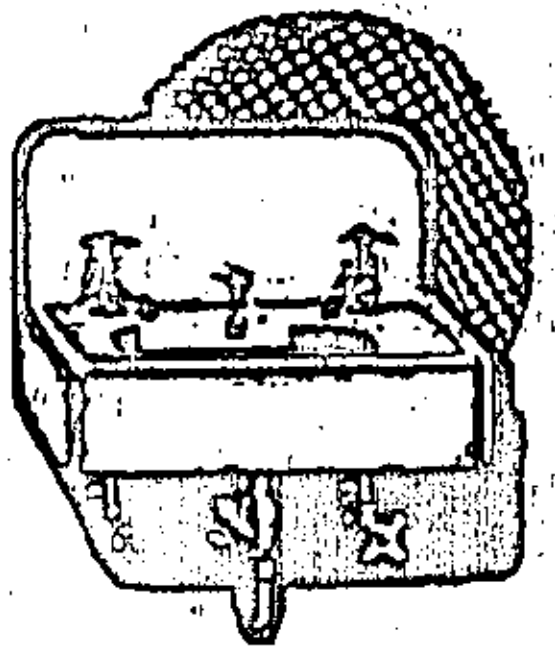
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BUS INCIDENT.

PORTUGUESE LADS CHARGED
WITH ASSAULT.

The charge of assaulting one of
the Kowloon Motor Bus Com-
pany's conductors, brought against
J. M. Silva and H. Bar-
retto, was heard before Mr.
W. Schofield at the Kow-
loon Magistracy yesterday af-
ternoon. Mr. E. S. C. Brooks ap-
pearing for the prosecution and
Mr. J. M. Remedios for the defend-
ants.

A cross-summons for assault
against the complainant was also
mentioned.

According to Mr. Brooks, the
two defendants boarded a Kow-
loon Tong bus at Haiphong Road
at 11 a.m. on June 6. Silva ten-
dered ten cents and indicated his
companion. They being in the sec-
ond class compartment the con-
ductor handed the first defendant
two tickets to Mongkok.

On nearing Jordan Road, Silva
said that they were going to Kow-
loon Tong and asked why two
Mongkok tickets were issued, as
he himself had a season ticket and
the fare tendered was for Bar-
retto alone.

The conductor then informed
the defendants that on the inspec-
tor boarding the bus, the tickets
would be initialled and they would
be allowed to travel to Kowloon
Tong.

Reaching their destination,
Barretto pulled the conductor off
the bus while Silva struck him,
breaking one of his teeth. The
complainant was subsequently
taken to hospital for treatment.

In cross-examining the com-
plainant, Mr. Remedios suggested
that it was Barretto who paid the
money and not Silva; that the
objection was raised immediately
the two Mongkok tickets were
handed to the defendants; that
the complainant struck Barretto;
that it was in consequence of a
complaint from the defendants
that the Inspector initialled the
tickets; that a free fight took place
between Barretto and the con-
ductor at Kowloon Tong and that
Silva merely snatched a huge
stone from witness, who was in
the act of throwing it at Barretto.

The complainant denied in full
the case of the defence, remark-
ing in reply to some of the ques-
tions that it was a made-up story.

At the conclusion of the case
for the prosecution the proceed-
ings were adjourned till noon on
Friday.

TROOPS GO BACK.

DURHAMS AND GLOSTERS
WITHDRAWN.

London, July 5.
The Daily News states that the
Government has given instructions
for the immediate withdrawal
from China of the brigade of British
troops sent from India.

The withdrawal is made pos-
sible by the increase of the forces
of other Powers in China, particu-
larly American.—*Reuter*.

The 20th Indian Infantry
Brigade was one of the three origi-
nal brigades despatched to China.
It comprises the 2nd
Battalion, the Gloucestershire Re-
giment; 2nd Battalion, the Dur-
ham Light Infantry; 4/1 Punjab
Infantry, 3/14 Punjab Infantry,
an armoured car company and
other ancillary services.

The Gloucestershires and Dur-
hams left Bombay and Calcutta
respectively on January 27. The
former came on the troopship
Vasna, and the Durhams on the
Takiwa. The Indian troops sailed
from Calcutta on the s.s. Sird-
hana on January 31.

The Durhams and Gloucester-
shires arrived in Hongkong on
February 7 and 8 and left almost
immediately for Shanghai, arriv-
ing there on February 12. They
are in Shanghai at the present

CHINA SITUATION.

OVERNIGHT CABLES.

Shanghai, July 5.

The daily reports from Tsinan-
fu state that there is a constant
stream of troop trains from
Tsinanfu bringing General Sun
Chuan-fang's troops, 100,000 of
whom are concentrating at Talan.
It is reported that they are
preparing a strong drive down
the Tientsin-Pukow railway
against the forces of Marshal
Chiang Kai-shek.—*Reuter*.

General Goes Over.

Tsingtao, July 5.
The railway service between
Tsinanfu and Tsingtao has been
suspended owing to the destruc-
tion of the track in the vicinity of
Kaoimi. Telegraphic and tele-
phonic communication is also in-
terrupted.

General Chen, commanding the
troops between Kaoimi and
Kaoimi has turned over to the
South and yesterday notified the
authorities that although he has
surrendered to the Southerners he
pledges full protection of foreign
lives and property.—*Reuter*.

Japanese Alarm.

Tokyo, July 5.
Owing to the latest develop-
ments in the Shantung situation
the government has decided to
despatch troops from Tsingtao to
Tsinanfu for the protection of
Japanese residents.

Imperial sanction is expected to-
morrow.—*Reuter*.

South Claims Victory.

Shanghai, July 5.
A Hsuechow army communique
claims that the 10th army has
reached Kofau and has scored a
big victory there. In this battle
two thousand were taken pris-
oners, these include two White
Russian officers and 130 Russian
soldiers.

The telegram adds that the
railway track north of Yenchow
having been destroyed by the Na-
tionalist civilian-dressed corps,
the Shantungites had to retreat
to Feicheng afoot.

Marshal Sun Chuan-fang has
left Tsinan for Tai-an to direct
his troops who were recently con-
centrated in Tai-an to replace the
Shantung forces on that front.
—*Wah Kiu Yat Po*.

WHAMPAO CADETS.

REFUSED PERMISSION TO
LAND TO SHANGHAI.

Six hundred cadets from the
Whampoa Military Academy arrived
in Shanghai by the China Mer-
chants Steam Navigation Com-
pany's s.s. Kwanglee from Canton
en route to Nanking. The cadets
were refused permission to land
by the French Municipal
authorities.

The Kwanglee berthed at the
Kinleeyuen wharf, of the C.M.S.N.
Co. The cadets made no effort
to override the decision of the
French authorities and on the
whole behaved themselves well,
only a few seeking to stretch their
legs on the French Bund, wander-
ing no farther, however, than to
the rear of the godowns lining the
waterfront.

Shortly after noon the Kwanglee
once more slipped her moorings
and proceeded downstream to
Woosung where the cadets were
landed during the afternoon pre-
paratory to proceeding to Nan-
king by train. The Kwanglee re-
turned to Kinleeyuen wharf late
in the evening for the purpose of
discharging what cargo the vessel
brought from the South.

It is understood that the cadets
on board the Kwanglee were can-
didates for commissions as officers,
which probably accounted for their
excellent behaviour upon arrival.
On previous occasions numbers
of other pupils from the Whampoa
Academy have arrived at the

SALT MONOPOLY.

MORE REVENUE FROM
SETTLEMENT SALES.

The following is a translation
from the Chinese papers of the re-
vised regulations issued by the
Nationalist Ministry of Finance in
governing tenders for the
monopoly for the sale of salt in the
International Settlement and the
French Concession of Shanghai.
The Minister, Mr. Koo Ying-fun,
says the Government has already
lost too much through the old terms
because, although some 185,000
piculs were sold, only \$125,000 was
paid to the Government, which sum,
he thinks, is far too little for such
an important commodity. The
tender regulations are:

1. The term of the monopoly
shall be for three years from date
of signature.
2. The minimum quantity to be
sold shall be fixed at 200,000 piculs
annually and tenders shall be re-
ceived at the Ministry on July 2.
3. Applicants shall be required
to register their own names, and
that of their company, with the
Ministry of Finance and all names
shall be accompanied by a deposit
of \$10,000 cash. The monopoly
shall be granted to the highest bid-
der and the minimum quantity shall
be given due consideration. The
deposit of the successful bidder
shall be transferred to the guarantee
fund and those of others shall be
refunded.

4. The guarantee fund shall be
fixed at \$100,000, the \$10,000 de-
posit referred to shall be deducted
at the time of signature and the
remaining \$90,000 shall be paid
within three days of signature by
the successful bidder, who shall
also be required to produce proper
shop sureties to guarantee the
prompt payment of his accounts
when due. A licence shall be grant-
ed to the successful bidder upon
payment of the guarantee fund. In
case full payment of the
guarantee fund is not made
within the specified time, the
monopoly shall be granted to the
next highest bidder on the
same terms and the bid of the suc-
cessful bidder shall be considered
null and void but his \$10,000 guar-
antee shall be forfeited.

5. The holder of the monopoly
shall be required to pay his re-
venues in advance, payments to be
made in three instalments each
month and each payment shall be
equivalent to one twelfth of the
value of the quantity mentioned in
his tender. Delay in payment shall
result in a fine and if no payment
is made within one month from the
previous payment, the licence shall
be cancelled and the balance of the
revenues shall be deducted from the
guarantee fund.

6. In the event of a monopoly
holder selling more than the quantity
mentioned in his tender, he shall
pay an additional tax on the sur-
plus in accordance with the Salt
Gabelle regulations.

7. All revenues shall be calculat-
ed from the date of the issuance of
the licence and the former monopoly
holder shall be prohibited from
carrying of the business or from
even transferring his stocks in hand.
8. A statement of account show-
ing the stocks on hand shall be pre-
pared by the former monopoly
holders within three days from date
of notice and his stocks shall be
sealed in order to prevent him from
doing business after the issuance
of the new licence.

Kinleeyuen wharf and behaved
themselves not quite so well.

Visitors to the wharf during
the brief stay of the Kwanglee
were attracted by the sight of
many bobbed heads peering from
portholes and inquiries showed
that several scores of Cantonese
girls made the journey from the
South, wearing the uniform of
the Academy.

Further inquiries elicited the
information that, at the time the
Kwanglee left Canton, another
vessel of the same company, the
s.s. Hsin Wah, was busily engaged
loading aeroplanes, guns, ammuni-
tion and gasoline for Nanking.
Presumably the Hsin Wah will sail
direct for Chiang Kai-shek's head-
quarters.—*Shanghai Times*.

CAFE
RESTAURANT
PARISIEN

Obtain
OUR TIFFIN COUPONS
IN BOOKS
15 for \$13.50 & 30 for \$27.00
COLD DRINKS SERVED
From 8 a.m. to Midnight
Ice Cream from 10 a.m.
BEER & SANDWICHES
Obtainable any Time.

THE
HONGKONG
GROCERY

Ask for
SYRUP OF GRENADINE
(Pure Syrup)
90 cents per litre bottle,
Fresh Stocks of—
VICHY WATER, ANCHOVIES,
VINAGRE DESSERT, MAGGI
SAUCE, CHOCOLATE MENIER.

10, Ico House Street. Phone C. 5211

AU CHIC
PARISIEN

Madame Flint

THE LATEST IN HATS,
DRESSES, GOWNS, etc.
and
FINEST MILLINERY, FANCY
GOODS & PERFUMERY

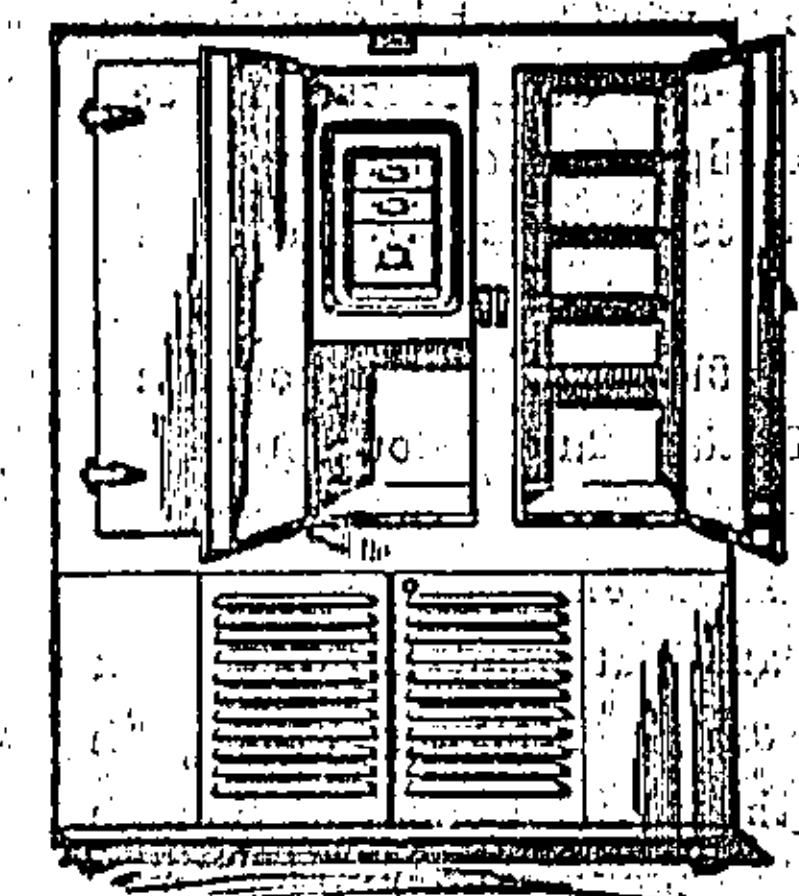
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BEAUTY PARLOUR
PARISIANA

Moderate Charges

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EFFICIENT WORK

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Frigidaire
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION

NOT A LUXURY BUT A NECESSITY

CALL AND INSPECT DEMONSTRATION
SETS OPERATING AT:—

The Hongkong Electric Co. Ltd. (Queen's Rd. Showrooms)
The China Light & Power Co. Ltd. (Nathan Rd. Showrooms)

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Telephone C. 587. Prince's Building.

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Come Early.

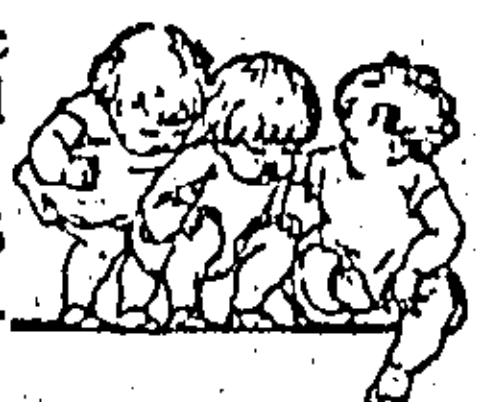
YEE SANG FAT CO.



Heat or
cold —

they need
"SCOTT'S"

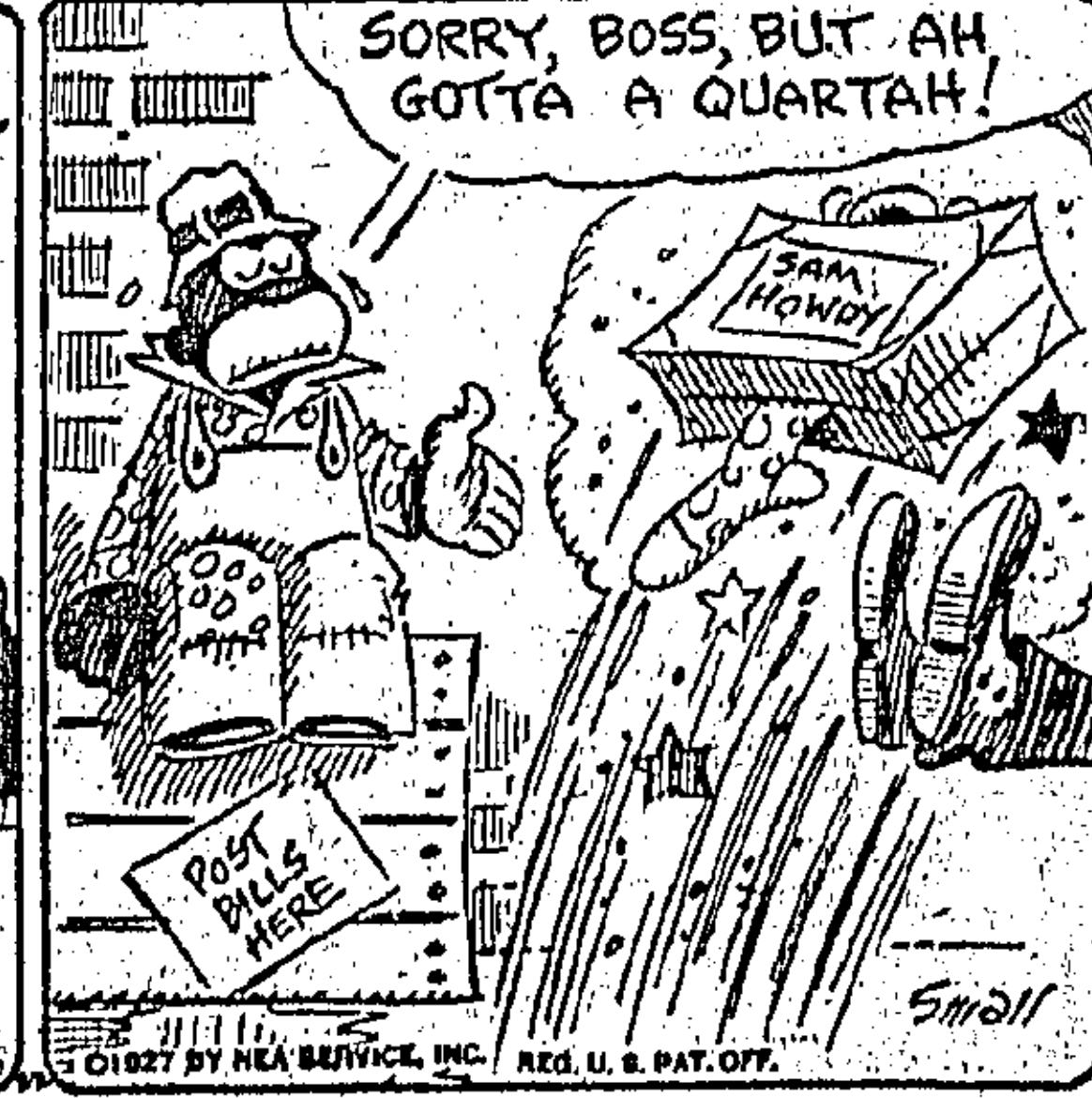
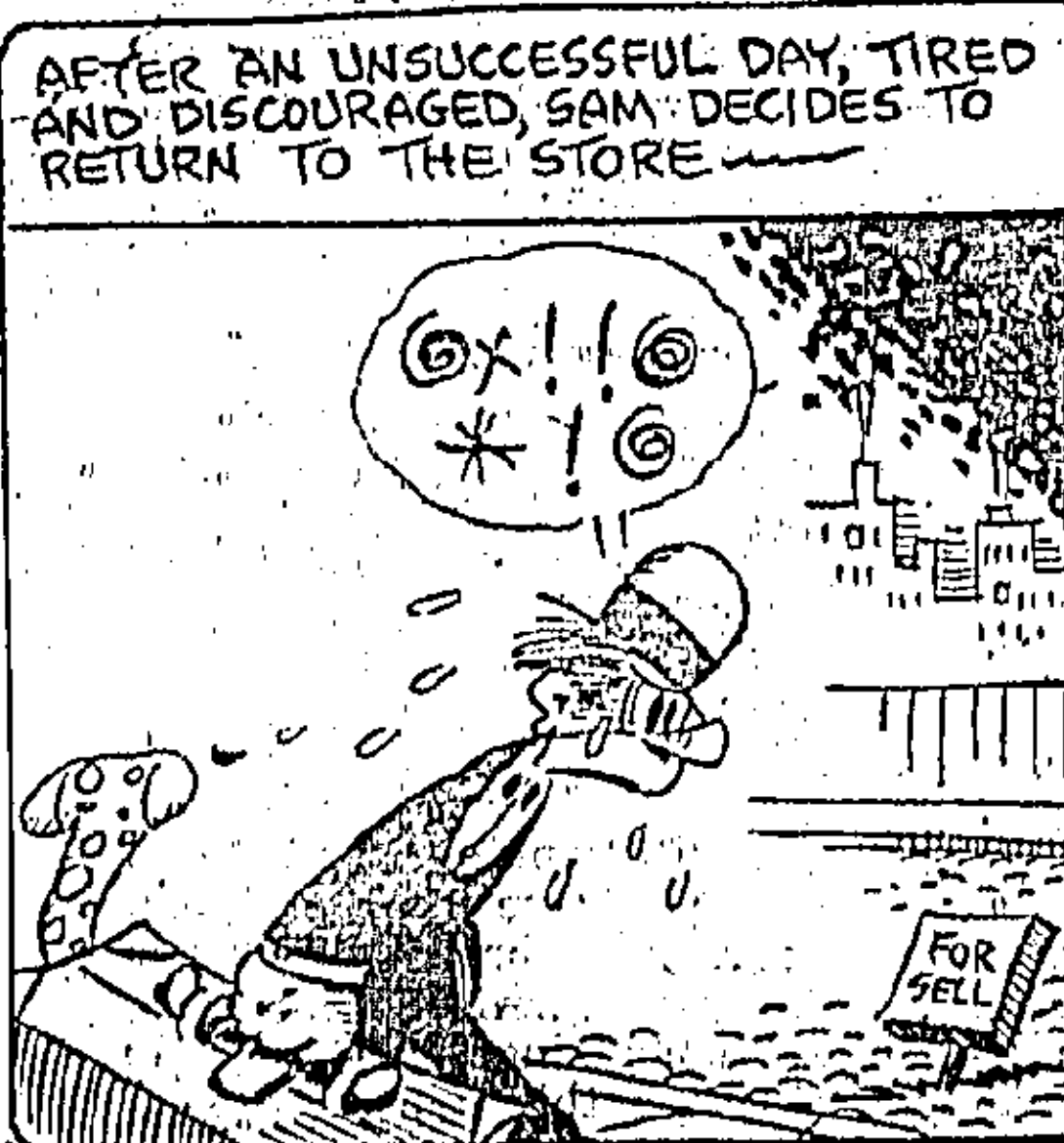
SCOTT'S Emulsion brings
health and strength at all
ages of life. Contented and
happy are little ones
who are
nourished
by
SCOTT'S
Emulsion.

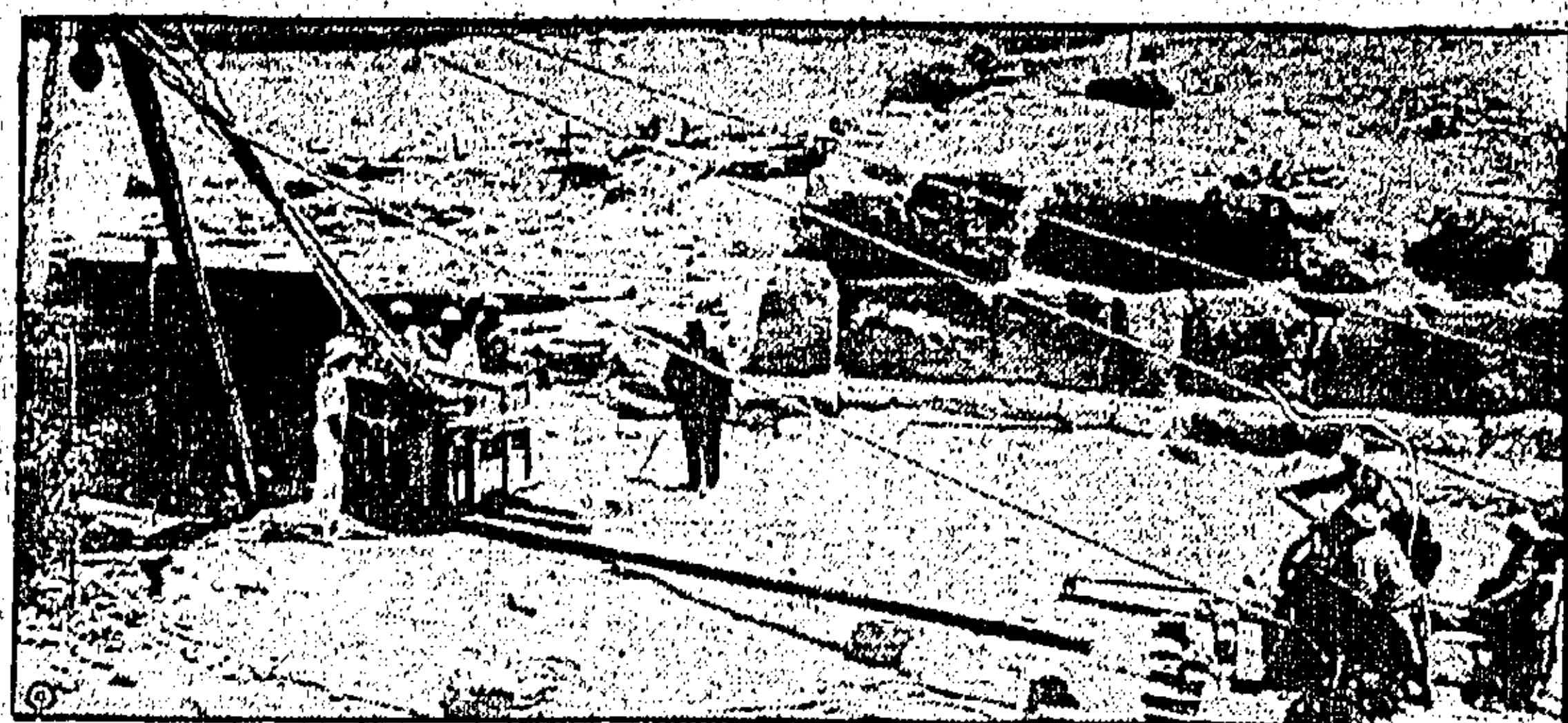


SALESMAN SAM

What's the Use?

By Small





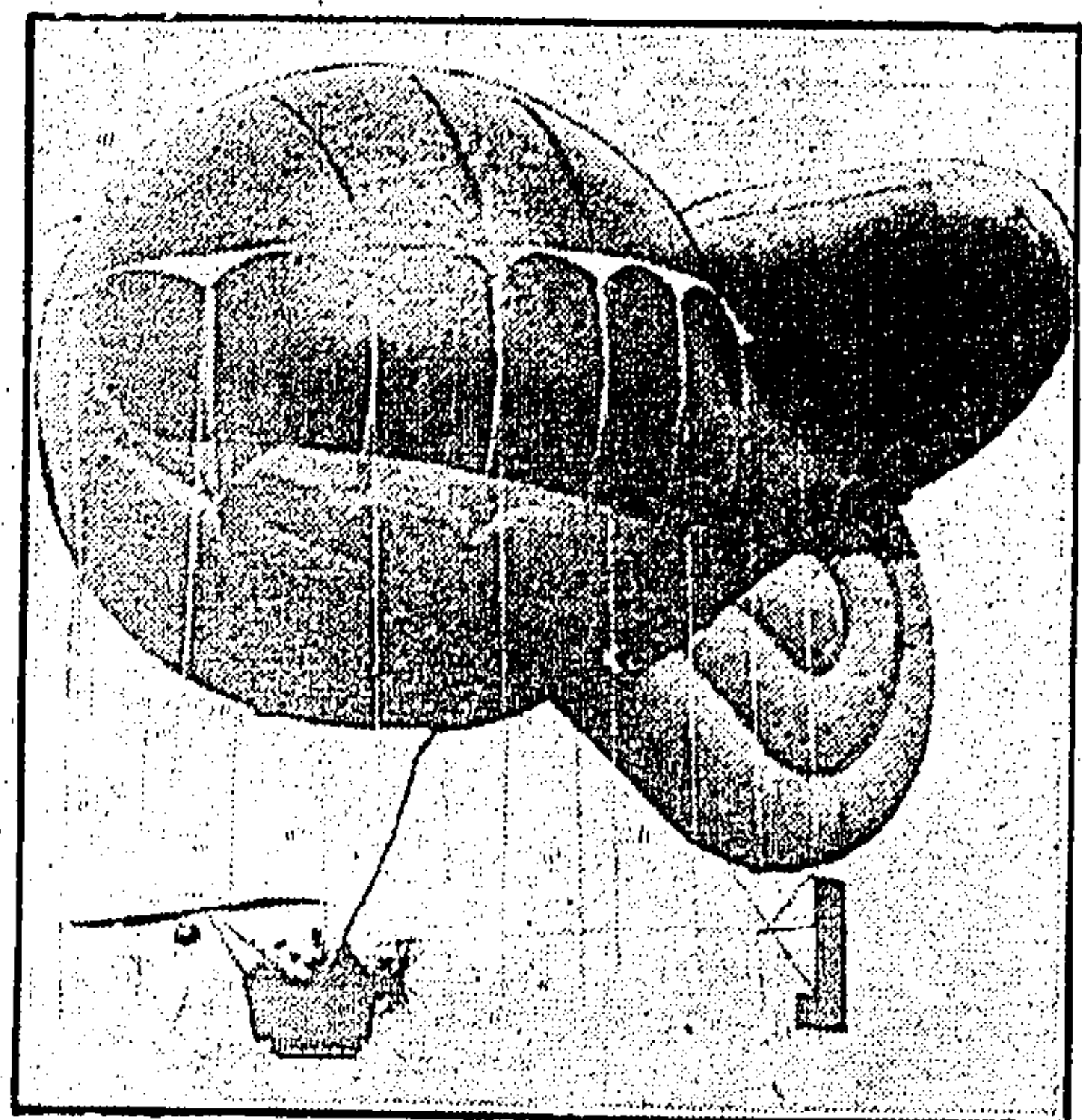
EXCAVATIONS IN EGYPT.—There is but little "resting in peace" beneath the sands of Egypt. For ever and anon an expedition comes along and carries out excavations. Here the carefully encased sarcophagus of Queen Hetepheres of the long ago is being removed from the queen's tomb by the Boston-Harvard Expedition.



PHYSICAL CULTURE CLASS.—This photograph shows the boys' class under the instruction of Mr. Knige, well known Shanghai physical culture expert, whose school of physical culture will soon give an exhibition at the Majestic. Many boys and men among Shanghai residents benefit from this instruction.

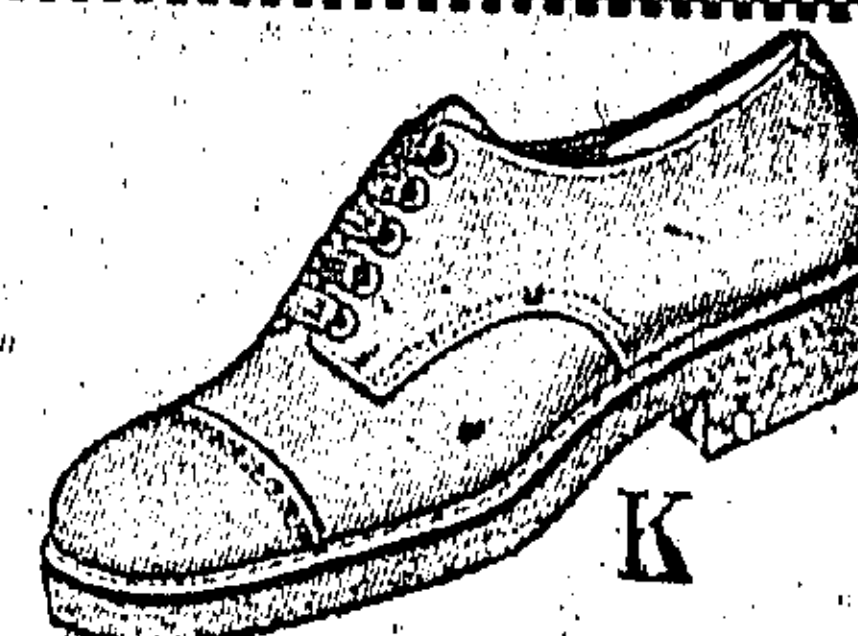


BABY PORCUPINES AT ZOO.—The two baby long-tailed porcupines which were born at the London Zoo a few weeks ago. The long-tailed porcupine is found in Malaya and Africa. (Times copyright).



MOBILE BALLOON.—Observation balloons will lose their immobility if the invention of Colonel Luigi Avorio, ex-Italian military engineer, attains general use. Instead of the ordinary basket for the observer, Colonel Avorio has contrived a detachable nacelle with motor, propeller and rudder on it, as here pictured. With this appurtenance, the always difficult problem of moving "sausages" from one point of reconnaissance to another is solved.

K Shoes
with Crepe rubber soles



THE IDEAL SHOE FOR GOLF OR WALKING

The circular holes in the outside layer of rubber give a firm suction grip, and also help to prevent the tough crepe rubber from spreading.

WE ALLOW 10% DISCOUNT FOR CASH

MACKINTOSH
& Co., Ltd.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS

Alexandra Building.

Des Voeux Road.

KING'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.

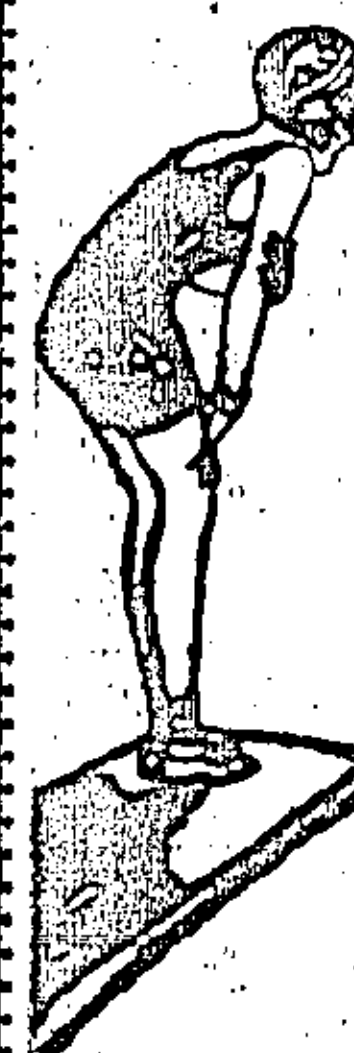
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INCLUDING PANORAMIC VIEW.

NOW ON SALE

MEE CHEUNG.

Studio, Ice House St.

Branch 7, Beaconsfield Arcade.



THE SEASON'S

Bathing Caps and Shoes have arrived.

An early purchase is advisable.

Latest Styles, Moderate Prices

THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY

14, Queen's Road, Central Tel.

DEATH DUTIES

Avoid difficulty and delay to your dependents after your death by effecting a special

ESTATE DUTY POLICY

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CHINA UNDERWRITERS, LTD.

write on phone for particulars

LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

St. George's Building, Hongkong.

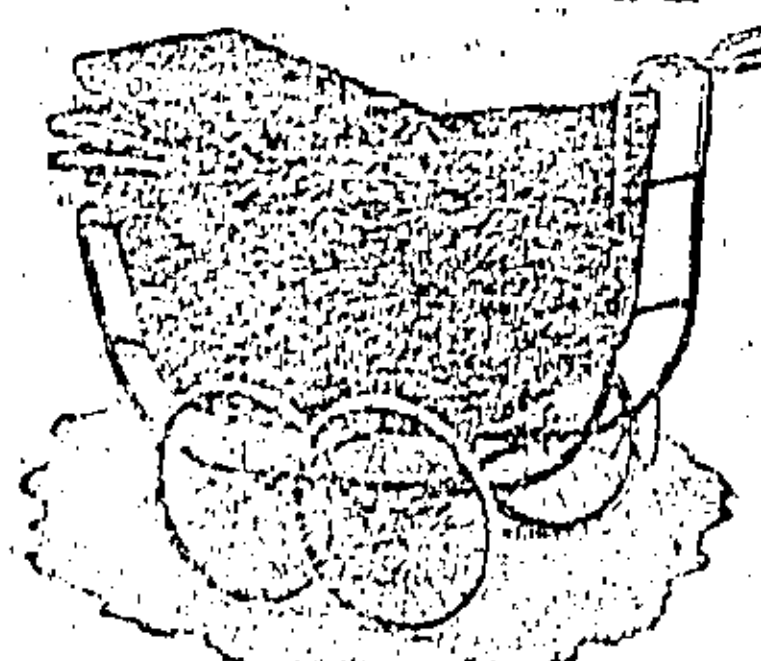
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NEW MARMET BABY CARS.

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The Guarantee
of SAFETY
& COMFORT
Perfect Steering
Control
Silent Running
Easy Movement

THE MARMET MODEL P...\$ 99.50 Each.

THE MARMET DE LUXE...\$129.00 "

THE MARMET GLYDA...\$195.00 "

ALL MODELS STOCKED IN SHADES OF:—

BLUE GREY, GREEN AND BUFF

THE MARMET FOLDER IN BLUE ONLY...\$ 69.50 Each.

FIRST FLOOR SHOWROOMS.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & COMPANY, LIMITED.



POLA'S HONEYMOON.—Here are Pola Negri and her boy friend Prince David, the Georgian prince, on honeymoon. Pola keeps her best movie composure, but the camera seems to intrigue the prince. The picture was taken at Pola's Parisian chateau at Soraincourt, near Paris, just after the wedding. With the couple is the bridegroom's father, Prince Gregory, said to be a former general in the Czar's army. Others of the prince's family, including Prince David, husband of Mae Murray, were unable to be present.



OFF TO GAOL.—"Good-bye, Earl!" cried New York sidewalk throngs in response to this "going away" smile of Earl Carroll, theatrical magnate. Carroll, a carnation on his lapel, was leaving for Atlanta penitentiary. He was walking into a New York railway station in custody of a deputy marshal as this picture was made.



PRESS ANNIVERSARY.—President Coolidge left all his legendary reserve in Washington when he visited New York to address the United Press twentieth anniversary dinner. It was a smiling, jovial President, as these photos show, who arrived in the metropolis to mingle with and talk to hundreds of famous newspaper men of the country. In the upper of these two photos, the President and Mrs. Coolidge are shown just after the special train reached New York. Next to Mrs. Coolidge is Karl A. Bickel, president of the United Press. Just behind the president is Captain Wilson Brown, his naval aid. The lower photo shows the President and Mrs. Coolidge in their car.

A Profitable Investment.

Judicious Advertising is one of the most profitable investments associated with successful Business Enterprise.

Advertise in
The Hongkong Telegraph.
and secure the co-operation of its readers in buying your goods.

Prepaid Advertisements

25 WORDS FOR \$100.

(\$1.50 if not prepaid)
The following replies are awaiting collection:—

1392, 1342, 1397, 1441, 1444, 1456, 1462, 1453, 1512, 1516, 5, 26, 32, 38, 72, 80, 88, 101, 102, 161, 168, 174, 191, 194, 203, 216, 226, 228

BOARD RESIDENCE.

FAMILY HOTEL.—Victoria Gardens. Quiet apartments and suites of rooms. Full board from \$95, \$110, \$130, monthly. Large commodious rooms, also daily rates; five minutes from ferry; next new Hotel, Hankow Road, Kowloon, Tel. K.357.

POSITION WANTED.

POSITION WANTED.—By a first class Cook in hotel, restaurant, or private family. Apply Box No. 235, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.

WANTED.—One hundred used golf balls suitable for practice. Apply Box No. 236, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—SEXTANT, equal to new. Only \$80. Apply Box No. 228, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

LOST.

LOST.—Will the person who took away a bathing basket by mistake from the Repulse Bay Hotel last Sunday evening return same to Hongkong Hotel office.

PREMISES TO LET.

TO LET.—One European FLAT Wanchai Gap Road, Hongkong. Apply to 82, Kennedy Road.

TO LET.—Office Rooms, 2nd Floor, New Hongkong Bank Building. Apply Sang Kee, same building.

BACHELOR MESS.—Vacancy in quiet Mess on Peak. Apply Box No. 232, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO LET.—From 1st June, furnished flat at Mount Kellet, No. 196, The Peak. Apply Property Office, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Ground floor three roomed flat in Prat Buildings, with Flush and Sanitary Conveniences. Apply to: Spanish Dominican Procuration.

COMMODOUS OFFICES to let in No. 7, Queen's Road Central, also two small offices in 1A, Chater Road. Apply E. D. Sassoon and Company, Ltd.

FLATS also **ROOMS**, single, double, furnished or unfurnished, mid-level or Kowloon, excellent locations. Partial service, if required. Small Investors. Tel. C.4630.

TO LET.—European Flat, 29A, Kennedy Road, 4 rooms 2 bathrooms servants quarters. Apply Telephone C.547, or Thornhill Aerated Water Factory, 154, Praya East.

TO LET.—SHIPPING OFFICES in Connaught Road, Central, Nos. 16, 18 and 19, ground floors; Nos. 16, 17 and 18, first floors; Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, third floors. Please apply S. K. Trust Ltd., 29, Connaught Road, Central.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

FRAUDULENT CONVERSION.

On the 6th May, 1927, I. U. PO LUN, an employee of the KIEN TIANG HAN firm of 126 Wing Lok Street absconded from the above address, having on various dates prior to that date obtained large sums of money from the said firm by fraud.



IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that a warrant has been issued for arrest of I. U. PO LUN, and a reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid by the undersigned to any person giving information leading to the arrest and conviction of the culprit.

Reward to be valid for 6 months from July 1st, 1927.

Description. I. U. Po Lun aged 31 years, 5 ft. 4 in. in height, very stout, short-sighted wearing glasses, speaks good English dressed in European clothing, Hongkong Born, parents natives of Pun U District.

(Sd.) E. D. C. WOLFE, Captain Superintendent of Police.

C. I. D. Circular No. 2, Hongkong, 27th June, 1927.

NOTICE.

We have this day authorized Mr. Joseph Burton Etherington to sign the name of our firm Per Procuration.

ARNHOLD & CO., LTD.
Shameen, July 2nd, 1927.

NOTICE.

We, the undersigned, hereby give notice that our Partnership will be terminated on the 31st July, 1927.

Any claims against the firm should be sent in not later than that date.

HEWLITT & SIU, Architects,
17, Queen's Road, Ctl.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1927.

NOTICE.

I, the undersigned, hereby give notice that I shall, as from August 1st, 1927, continue to practice in my own name at my present address.

A. G. HEWLITT, L.R.I.B.A., Architect & Surveyor,
17, Queen's Road C.

INDO-CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Forty-Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hongkong, on Monday, the 26th July, 1927, at 11.00 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts and electing Directors and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 18th July to 8th August, 1927, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1927.



THE NEAREST WAY TO A MAN'S HEART

Is through his stomach, so wise wives tell us. But unless the digestive tract is in proper working order the efforts of the good lady in this direction are liable to miscarry. Therefore keep Pinkettes handy in the house, as a prompt corrective of intestinal or liver torpor, to aid digestion, and as a safeguard against bilious attacks, sick headaches and those little rifts in domestic harmony so liable to arise therefrom.

Chemists everywhere sell Pinkettes, also post free, 60 cents the vial, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60, Kingsway Road, Shanghai.

PACKING

We carry out every description of packing goods for overseas transport. Terms reasonable.

KIMOTO & CO.
42, Wellington Street.
Tels. C.609 and 3237.

CHINA AUCTION ROOMS.

4, Duddell Street.

If you have anything you would like to sell, exchange or advertise send it to the CHINA AUCTION ROOM.

E. V. M. R. de SOUSA.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGE.

Mr. E. V. M. R. de Sousa has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on MONDAY,

the 18th day of July, 1927, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon

At the China Auction Rooms, 4, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

THE VERY VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

Situate at Yaumati in the Dependency of Kowloon and Colony of Hongkong and being Sections A and B, The Remaining Portion of Section C and The Remaining Portion of Section D of Kowloon Marine Lot No. 49.

IN ONE LOT.

The property has a total area of 338558 Square Feet or thereabouts of which the area of 88165 Square Feet or thereabouts has been built upon and is covered by 111 houses and the rest consists of vacant land.

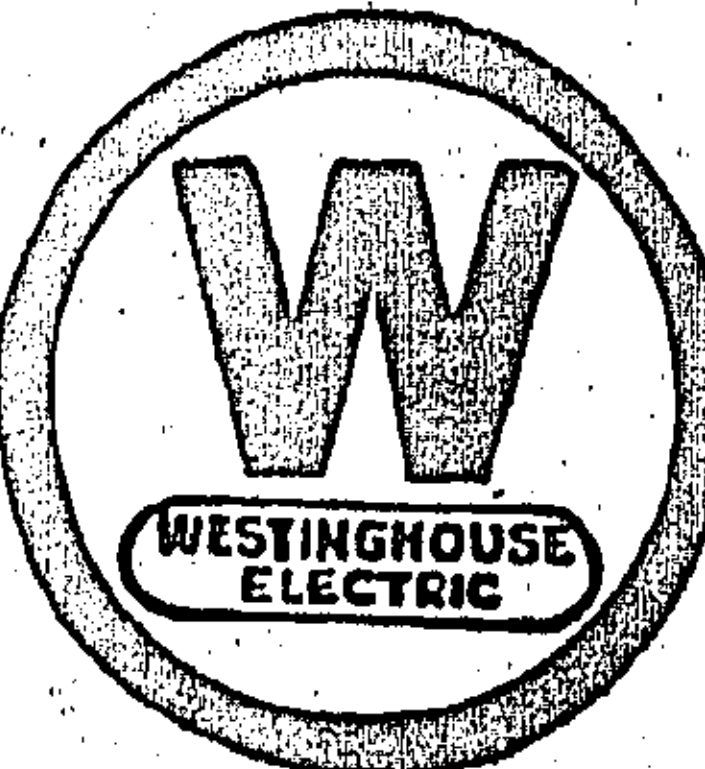
The 111 houses erected on the property are all newly built four storied Chinese shops or dwelling-houses and are known as Nos. 501 to 561 (odd numbers) Canton Road and Nos. 1 to 80 Wai Ching Street, Yaumati aforesaid.

The vacant land consists of five pieces of ground one abutting on the Harbour with a frontage of 660 feet and an area of 213810 Square feet or thereabouts, two abutting on a new street with areas approximately of 12733 Square feet 17490 Square feet or thereabouts respectively and the remaining two abutting on Wai Ching Street with areas approximately of 3180 Square feet and 3180 Square feet or thereabouts respectively.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from and a Plan of the property may be inspected at the office of

Messrs. DEACONS,
1, Des Voeux Rd. Central,
Vendor's Solicitors or

Mr. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA,
The Auctioneers.



Reiss, Massey & Co., Ltd.
Distributors.
Queen's Bldg. Tel. C.678.

LAMMERT'S AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

TO-DAY.

the 6th July, 1927, commencing at 2.45 p.m.

at No. 178, Kowloon Tong.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.

Catalogues will be issued.

On View from Tuesday, the 5th July, 1927.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 7th to 13th July, 1927.			
HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
Day	Time	Day	Time
Thurs.	7 m. 44 s.	Wed.	9 m. 15 s.
Friday	8 m. 24 s.	Thurs.	9 m. 57 s.
Satur.	9 m. 4 s.	Friday	10 m. 39 s.
Sun.	10 m. 4 s.	Satur.	11 m. 21 s.
Mon.	11 m. 4 s.	Sun.	12 m. 3 s.
Tues.	12 m. 4 s.	Mon.	13 m. 15 s.
Wed.	13 m. 4 s.	Tues.	14 m. 27 s.

SHARE PRICES.

TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS.

The following is the list of local share quotations issued to-day:

Banks.
Hongkong Bank, \$1,070 b.
Chartered Bank, \$20 n.
Mercantile A. & B., \$301 n.
Mercantile C., \$131 n.
P. and O., \$49 n.
East Asia, \$68 n.

Marine Ins.
Canton Ins., \$620 s.
China Underwriters, \$80 n.
North China, \$143 b.
Union Ins., \$279 sa.
Yangtze Ins., \$40 n.

Fire Ins.
China Fires, \$210 b.
H. K. Fire Ins., \$600 s.

Shipping.
Douglases, \$314 b.
Steamboats, \$221 s.
Tues., \$110 n.
Indo-China, (Prof.) \$30 n.
Shell Trans., 93/- X. Div.
Star Ferries, \$12 s.
Waterboats, \$16.20 b.

Refineries.
China Sugars, \$18 s.
Malabons, \$32 n.

Mining.
Benguet, \$170 b.
Kailans, 40/- b.
Langkuts, \$19 n.
S'hai Exploration, \$13 b.
Shanghai Loans, \$13 n.
Raub, \$4 n.
Tronohs, 19/3 n.
Ural Caspians, 8/- n.

Docks, etc.
Kowloon Wharves, \$108 b.
Whampoa Docks, \$38 n.
Hongkew, \$145 b.
New Engineering, \$153 n.
Shanghai Docks, \$174 b.

Lands, Hotels, etc.
H. and S. Hotels, \$6.90 s.
H. K. Lands, \$551 b.
Realty, \$6 s.
Territorials, \$11 n.
Humphreys, \$121 n.
Princes Bldg., \$89 n.
Rural Lands, \$11 n.

Cottons.
Ewo Cottons, \$1735 n.
Orientals, \$1210 n.
S'hai Cottons, \$151 b.

Buses, Trams.
China Buses, \$17 b.
Tramways, \$2055 b.
Peak Trams, (old) \$15 s.
Singapore Trams, 10/9 b.

Taxis, \$1 n.

Miscellaneous.
Amusements, \$19 n.
Canton Ice, \$5 n.
Cements (Comb.), \$7.20 s.
China Lights, \$132 s.
China Prov., \$44 b.
Constructions, \$2.30 n.
Dairy Farms, \$15 n.
Dor A. Wing, \$6 n.
H'kong Electric, \$52 b.
Macao Electric, \$37 b.
Ropes, (Old) \$10. n.
Lane Crawford, \$7 s.
Macintosh, \$191 n.
Sinceros, \$1 n.
United Abestos, \$20 n.
Watsons, \$111 n.
Powells, \$6 n.
Telephone, 3/70 n.

SINGAPORE-BANGKOK WIRELESS.

PROPOSAL TO LINK UP STATIONS.

PRINCE'S MALAYA MISSION.

His Royal Highness Prince Purachatra, who with Princess Purachatra and their daughter, are going on a visit to Australia, arrived in Singapore recently by the Kistna.

The party was met on board by the Governor's Deputy (the Hon. Mr. E. C. H. Wolff), Private Secretary (Mr. H. J. Eley), the Consul-General for Siam (His Excellency Phya Pradibaddha Bhupal) and Vice-Consul (Phra Sri Sayam Kitch) and disembarked on board the Kittiwake, H.E. the Governor's launch.

An invitation was extended to the visitors to stay with the Governor's Deputy, but as they would be in port for two nights only, Prince Purachatra preferred to go to the Europa Hotel, where they later in the day had a visit from the Governor's Deputy.

That night the party were the guests of His Excellency the Consul-General for Siam and the following evening were the guests of the Governor's Deputy.

Radio Possibilities.

His Royal Highness had a mission to fulfil in his stop at Singapore. Prince Purachatra, who is the head of the Siam State Railways and the Minister of Commerce and Communications, is a wireless enthusiast. The wireless station at Bangkok is claimed to be the most powerful east of Suez (including the Dutch Indies station and the station at Tokyo) and during the stop at Singapore His Royal Highness had hoped to consult the Government with a view to linking up the Malayan and Siam wireless system, for commercial purposes, for use, among other things, when the land line is out of order.

One of His Royal Highness's plans is said to be to connect with Australia, via Singapore, for the receipt of European news.

Owing to the absence of H.E. the Governor, it would manifestly not have been possible for any satisfactory stage to be reached in the proposal, and it is stated that Prince Purachatra will resume the conversation during his stop at Singapore on his return from Australia, says the Straits Times.

Visit to Station.

His Royal Highness's programme in Singapore included a visit to the wireless station there.

Prince Purachatra and suite are travelling to Australia by the Marella. His Royal Highness is an old acquaintance of the present Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies, and will be his guest during the vessel's stop at Batavia.

From Batavia Prince Purachatra proceeds to Bandoeng with a view to conferring with the head of the Java railway service. From Bandoeng His Royal Highness will motor to Soerabaya, where he will catch the Marella.

The tour of Australasia which is more or less a health trip, will include New Zealand, where His Royal Highness will be the guest of the Governor-General.

AGE OF RETIREMENT.

68 FOR GERMANY'S BRAIN WORKERS.

The age when famous men should be considered old enough to retire from public life has long been a troubled question in Germany. The superannuation of professors in Prussia at the age of sixty-five has led to many refusals of a University chair, which have been very generally regretted. It has also meant that many great teachers at the height of their powers have been compelled to make way for a successor younger in years, but in no way as qualified in the particular subject.

It has been possible by special decision of the University board to postpone the age of retirement for a year or even two years up to sixty-eight, but this is a wearisome process, and unwelcome to the subject under discussion. The federal states of Baden and Wurtemberg superannuate their professors at sixty-seven and sixty-eight respectively, while Bavaria is unique in recognising no definite age for compulsory retirement at all.

The Ministry of Education in Prussia has drafted a Bill providing that in future sixty-eight is early enough for the superannuation of valued brain-workers, and this is expected to meet with general approval.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

RADIO NOTICES.

Radio Telegraph Services are now in operation between Hongkong and the following places:—French Indo-China, province of Yunnan, Canton, Swatow, Kongmoon, Macau, Kwongchow, Fort Bayard, Wuchow, and Hoibow. Rates and further particulars on application to the Radio Counter, 1st Floor, G. P. O. Building.

During the interruption of the Hongkong-Macau cable service the Macau Radio Station will remain open for the exchange of telegrams with Hongkong from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. The Hongkong Station is always open and messages are accepted at any time throughout the 24 hours.

NOTICE.

The parcels post service to Russia in Asia via Japan is temporarily suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

Dutiable articles forwarded by letter post to Great Britain are liable to confiscation by the Customs. Such articles should be forwarded by parcel post only.

Letters and postcards only for the United Kingdom and Europe will be forwarded via Siberia if so superscribed. Parcels post service between Hongkong and Ports of the Yangtze West of Hankow is temporarily suspended.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Date.
Europe via Suez (Letters & papers, London 9th June and parcels 2nd June)	Kashgar	July 6.
Japan and Shanghai	Khiva	July 6.
Straits and Malacca	Nyansa	July 6.
U.S.A., Canada, Japan and Shanghai	Taipei	July 6.
Manila	Pres. Lincoln	July 10.
Canada, U.S.A., Japan and Shanghai	Emp. of Asia	July 11.
	Empress of Canada	July 18.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date.
Java via Batavia	Tilmanook	Wed, July 6, 3.30 p.m.
Shanghai, Japan and Europe via Siberia	Kashgar	Wed, July 6, 5 p.m.
Fort Bayard, Hoibow, Pakhoi and Halphong	Hanoi	Wed, July 6, 5 p.m.
Java via Batavia	Cheribon Maru	Thurs, July 7, 8.30 a.m.
Straits	Cremor	Thurs, July 7, 11 a.m.
Cheribon Maru	Haihong	Thurs, July 7, Noon.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Ling Nam	Thurs, July 7, 1.30 p.m.
Swatow and Amoy	Seistan	Thurs, July 7, 2.30 p.m.
Straits and Mauritius	Nyansa	Fri, July 8, 10.30 a.m.
Shanghai, Japan and Europe via Siberia	Khiva	Sat, July 9.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles	K.P.O.	Parcels 8.40 a.m. Reg. 9th 9 a.m. Letters 10 a.m.

G.P.O.
Parcels 8th 5 p.m.
Reg. 9th 9.45 a.m.
Letters 10.30 a.m.
(Due Marseilles 7th August.)

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow
Haiphong
Straits and Calcutta
Nam Sang
Mingsang
Kaiko Maru
Pres. Lincoln
Yuen-sang
Haining
Automedon
K. P. O.
Registration 1.15 p.m.
Letters 2.30 p.m.
(Due Marseilles 11th August.)

Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. and S. America, Europe via Vancouver, B.C., and Europe via Siberia
Emp. of Asia
Reg. 13th 9.15 a.m.
Letters 13th 10 a.m.
(Due Vancouver B.C. 31 July.)

Swatow
Amoy
Manila, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island
Wai Shing
Hosang
Taiping
Parcels 14th 5 p.m.
Reg. 15th 9.45 a.m.
Letters 15th 10.30 a.m.
(Due Thursday Island 26th July.)

Manila
Emp. of Canada
Tues, July 19, 3.30 p.m.
*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

"C3 SALLY."

THE TRUTH BEHIND THE BALLAD.

"Sally in our Alley" was a romantic figure in the ballad, but in real life she was too often a consumptive and a member of the C3 population," said Sir Kingsley Wood, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health, at Braintree recently, in referring to the danger of the slums and the over-urbanisation of Britain.

He was opening new recreation grounds between the growing districts of Braintree and Bocking, provided at a cost of £15,000. Mr. W. J. Courtald gave the twelve-acre site, bore the cost of the pavilion and the groundsmen's house, and made large donations. Local inhabitants subscribed substantially.

Sir Kingsley said there was a real necessity for further open spaces and recreation grounds. The urbanisation of this country, with its good and evil results, was proceeding rapidly. A hundred years ago only 16 per cent. of the

population of England lived in towns of over twenty thousand people. In 1921, 61 per cent. lived in towns of that size, and at the last census in 1921 the figure was 62 per cent. We suffered greatly as a people from our sedentary lives, the "indoor atmosphere," and the city life. City workers medically examined for the Army in 1917 in the West Midland region were described as middle-aged at thirty and old at forty. The only people who seemed to escape were the lawyers, who balanced long hours of sedentary work by holidays and exercise.

Sir Kingsley Wood stressed the necessity of stopping indiscriminate building which was spoiling English beauty spots, such as those on the Thames and the Sussex Downs. England was in many respects the most beautiful country in the world, and we were in danger of destroying much of it by our carelessness and shortsightedness. There was also, quite properly, a strong demand for preserving the London squares as open spaces. He hoped some action could be taken to further that end.

WATER LEVELS.

REPORT FROM BOARD OF CONSERVANCY WORKS OF KWANGTUNG. WATER-LEVELS IN ENGLISH FEET.

Place of Observation.	Highest W.L. on record	Lowest W.L. on record	W. L.
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HAMBURG TO-DAY.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE INTERMEDIARY.

A Hamburg special correspondent writes: Hamburg's trade and traffic owes its genesis, its marvellously rapid rise up to the time of the war and its vigorous revival and development since that event in the main to two factors. Of these the first is so to say determined, yet possessed of inexhaustible possibilities; it is, namely, Hamburg's geographical situation at the eastern angle of the German Ocean, affording the opportunity of direct connexion with overseas countries and the great Oceans.

The Elbe, Germany's second largest river and on which Hamburg is situated, flows into the German Ocean at a point more than 100 km. distant from the city gates, thus allowing the largest vessels to penetrate the country to a considerable extent. Further, the Elbe is navigable for river boats as far as Czechoslovakia; and as numerous other natural or artificial waterways offer means of communication with other rivers, Hamburg is thereby constituted the economic salient point to an extensive hinterland, of which the Elbe and the remaining rivers of Central Europe form the greatest trade artery. By means of an extensive network of railroads, the Hamburg hinterland is further amplified to embrace countries beyond the German frontiers. Not far from Hamburg, a special canal, the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Kanal, connects this city with the Baltic. In this way Hamburg has developed into a centre for an active transshipment to the northern States of Finland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, the Baltic Rand States and Russia.

Enterprise.

The second factor, created by the trade of Hamburg, is the tireless spirit of enterprise, the energy displayed in all directions and the far-reaching outlook of the Hamburg merchant. There is no country to which the web of his activity has not extended its threads nor in which some of the sons of Hanseatic Hamburg are not engaged as traders. Hamburg families are dispersed over the entire world, and a vast proportion of the total exchange of commodities in all parts of the globe is due to the brains and hands of Hamburg men. Before the war, Hamburg had a right to be proud of her position as one of the leading commercial ports of the world, as is clearly seen from the subjoined figures:

Whilst imports in 1873 did not exceed 18.2 million dz. (1 dz. 100 kilogr.), the value of which was 887.5 million Marks. By the year 1913 this had risen to 165.5 million dz. of 4.7 milliards of Marks in value. Export via Hamburg showed a similar development. In 1893 this was but 26.4 dz. with a value of 1.3 milliards of Marks but by 1913 it had already touched 89.1 millions dz., with a value of 3.9 milliards of Marks.

Whilst the tide of this flourishing condition was abruptly stemmed by the war, the Hamburg merchant has yet succeeded, in conjunction with his overseas friends, in re-establishing international trade with Germany. And German finance can indeed only support the enormous burdens imposed upon her in the form of reparations by the Dawes Plan, provided, in accordance with that plan, her exports shall find their way beyond the seas.

Trade Quota.

From that same standpoint, it is hence a matter for congratulation, that Hamburg importers and exporters have succeeded in finding means and ways to reanimate the current of international trade and to conduct it to a large extent once more over Hamburg. On a weight basis, importation via Hamburg amounted in 1925-6 to one fourth of the total imports into Germany. The export through Hamburg to foreign countries reached one sixth, in some commodities one sixth, of the entire exportation. Taking the corresponding values as our basis, Hamburg's

ADMIRAL TYRWHITT.

LEAVES FOR WEIHAWEI.

Shanghai, July 5.
Admiral Tyrwhitt left this afternoon for Wei-hai-wei abroad the Hawkins.—*Reuter.*

share of Germany's foreign trade shows a still higher percentage.

The commodities imported via Hamburg are: the raw materials requisite for the country's industries; further, provisions, technical oils, fodder and materials for construction; finally luxuries, in particular tea, cocoa and coffee.

Amongst the exports passing through the port of Hamburg to other countries, raw materials occupy the first position, then and in particular, the best finished productions of German and foreign industry; further, provisions, notably sugar for consumption.

Mercantile Fleet.
The renaissance of the German merchant fleet has aroused general admiration, although it has not attained its previous position, for nearly all German merchant ships, in accordance with the Treaty of Versailles, had to be handed over to the Allies, so that in 1919 there remained but a vestige of her former tonnage. To-day, thanks to Hamburg's initiative, a considerable proportion of the pre-war tonnage has been built up again.

In 1914 the Hapag's fleet represented 1,360,000 gross reg. tons and in 1926 880,000 gross reg. tons, which last figure certainly includes the ships of the Deutsch-Austral and Kosmos lines, as also those of the Stinnes lines, which before the war were either independent or did not exist, the said lines having amalgamated with the Hamburg-Amerika line. The Hapag liners may be recognised by the black, white and red ring

"COWBOY CAL."

BIRTHDAY PRESENT FROM BOY SCOUTS.

Rapid City, July 5.
Photographers had a field day this afternoon when President Coolidge appeared on the lawn in front of his summer "White House" wearing full cowboy regalia, which was presented to him in honour of his fifty-fifth birthday by a delegation representing the Boy Scouts of America.

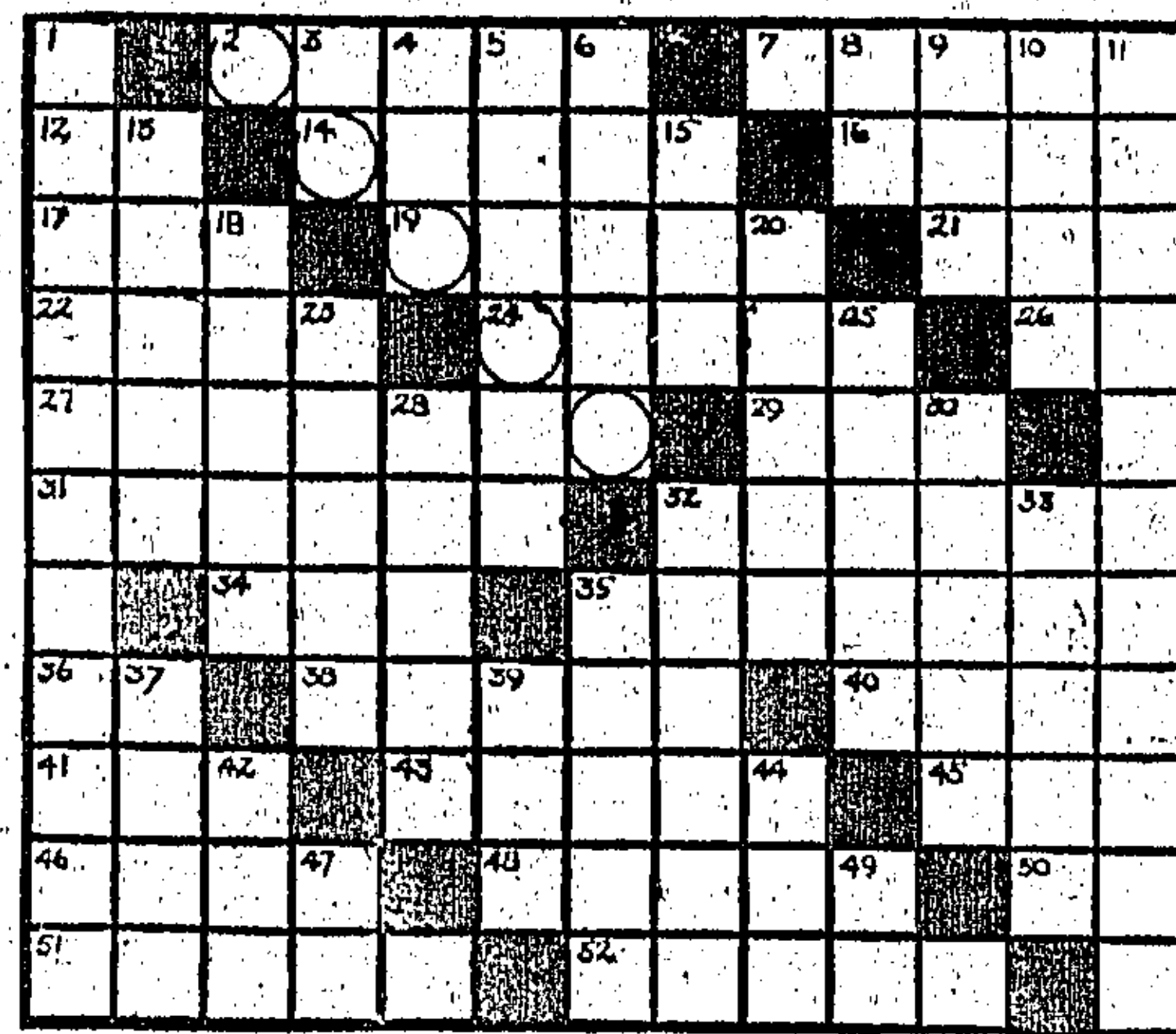
Mrs. Coolidge looked surprised at the picturesque combination of the bright red shirt, blue kerchief, chaps, boots, spurs and "Tengalon hat," and the cheers of the boys made the hills resound.—*Reuter's American Service.*

round the top of the funnel.

The heart of Hamburg is her harbour, and the town has devoted itself with remarkable energy to the development of the harbour basin. But a short time since, the Senate allotted 25 million Marks for the enlargement of the new Griesewarder Hafen.

The sum so granted constitutes, however, but the commencement of a programme on a very liberal scale for a complete transformation and a prodigious amplification of the entire port of Hamburg. The Hamburg State is negotiating with that of Prussia for the creation of large new harbour basins, which within the next 10 to 20 years shall be able to deal with many times the present quantity of merchandise and to accommodate three to four times as many vessels as make this port at present. These new large harbours at the mouth of the Elbe will form the real centre for the entire exchange of commodities between the Continent of Europe and the European coastal countries, as also the important trade districts of the world beyond Europe.

OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE.



Horizontal.

- 2 To run atilt.
- 7 Deep gorge.
- 12 Hypothetical structural unit.
- 14 The lowest deck of a vessel.
- 16 Toward sea.
- 17 Turf.
- 19 More recent.
- 21 To droop.
- 22 Person who has an excessive regard for wealth or social position.
- 24 To become a member of.
- 26 Seventh note in scale.
- 27 Involves.
- 29 To drink slowly.
- 31 Persons arraigned for a trial (pl.).
- 32 To return to a former state (chem.).
- 34 Varched.
- 35 Killer at a bullfight.
- 36 Toward.
- 38 Reckoned chronologically.
- 40 Fluid rock.
- 41 Anger.
- 43 Peruses.
- 45 To rent.
- 46 Round bulging jar.
- 48 To appease.
- 50 Second note in scale.
- 51 Din.
- 52 Drain.

Vertical.

- 1 Wasteful expenditure.
- 3 Yellow Hawaiian bird.
- 4 Pitcher.
- 5 Slumbers.
- 6 Cities.

Exclamation of laughter.

- 9 Almost a donkey.
- 10 Chair.
- 11 Public civil officers.
- 13 Spanish lady.
- 15 House cat or dog.
- 18 Tract of open upland used for grazing sheep.
- 20 To change a diamond setting.
- 23 Article of daily food.
- 25 Competitor.
- 28 Pulpit block.
- 30 Foot lever.
- 32 To interview.
- 33 Yagran.
- 35 Repasts.
- 37 Smooth surface between two grooves.
- 39 Beverage.
- 42 Prophet who trained Samuel.
- 44 Observed.
- 47 Like.
- 49 You.

Yesterday's Puzzle.

SPARES BEASTS
PALE TOE SPIT
ORB LATER ALE
ORE FAGOTED LA
NOTICE SLIMEO
TACT TAVER
V SHOT ATOM S
ORTUSE RETENE
TAL ENDED NEE
ERNS LEON ATOP
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Hot Weather.

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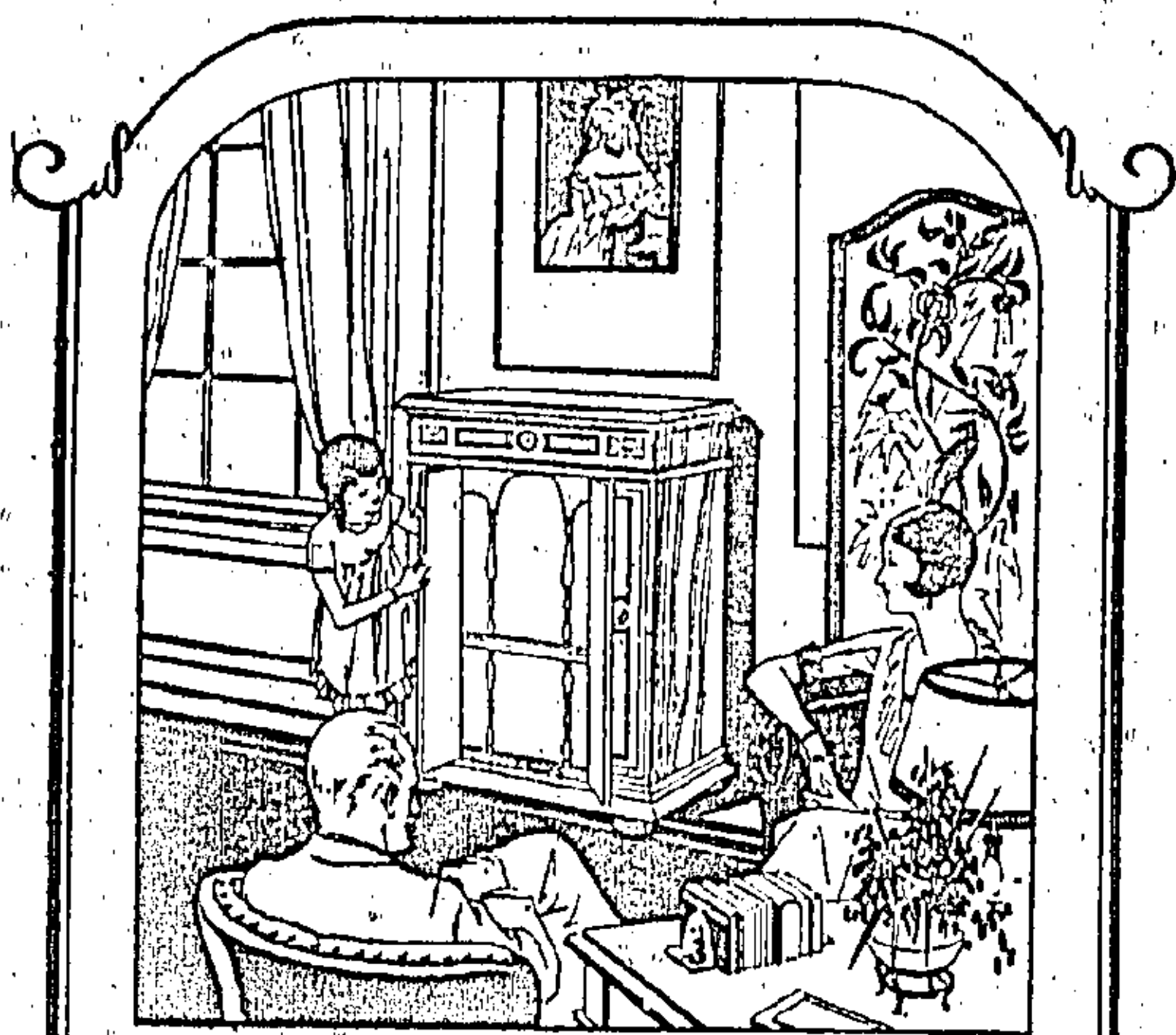
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DEATH.

MACKRELL.—On July 6th, Miss Eva L. Mackrell died at 6.15 a.m. at Matilda Hospital. Burial this afternoon at 6 o'clock at Happy Valley.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6 1927.

THE C. N. C. STRIKE: A SUGGESTION.

At the time of writing, there would appear to be no immediate prospect of an end to the deadlock which is causing the prolongation of the strike of officers and engineers of the China Navigation Company, and this is a feature of the dispute which is to be much regretted. It is an old and true saying that once contact has been established between the parties to a dispute, a long way has been traversed towards finding a solution of the trouble, and with the very worthy object of bringing the parties together—of finding a point of contact—a resident has suggested to us the following points for consideration. The Company take up the stand that in this matter of a ten per cent. reduction in salaries it is prepared to meet its staff, in company with the Guilds, and discuss the matter with a view to a settlement, without prejudice to its stand, on principle, that it is no longer bound compulsorily to arbitrate under the 1917 agreement, from which it says it withdrew ten years ago. On the contrary, the Guilds are holding out for the recognition of the 1917 agreement, but it is suggested that on this matter of the ten per cent. reduction in pay they could offer to meet the Company and discuss it, without prejudice to what they consider their rights under the aforesaid agreement. In other words, both sides could get together and consider the merits and demerits of the wages reduction which has, primarily, given rise to all the trouble, and leave aside entirely (for the time being) the question of the validity of a ten-year-old agreement. After the dispute about wages has been settled, it would then be left open to the parties to get the position clear regarding that part of the 1917 agreement which the Guild is now making its primary case. The suggestion strikes us as being a very sound one, well worthy of being followed by the Guild. So long as the Company adamantly says "No Agreement," and the Guild as adamantly says "Agreement or nothing," there can

never be that getting together which is essential for bringing the dispute to an end. Let both parties temporarily forget the disputed agreement and negotiate on the wages issue without prejudice to their rights or claims under that agreement, and the present dispute could be amicably settled. That is a course of action which we earnestly recommend.

We have heard it stated that the Guilds have been advised to fight for the validity of the 1917 agreement on the ground that if they surrender their rights to arbitration they might, equally, be asked to surrender their other rights under it, relating to such things as pensions, leave conditions, passages of wives and children, etc. If that is the advice which has been given to the Guilds, we cannot help thinking that it is very bad advice, because the Company would be neither so foolish nor so obviously wrong as to break the long-established terms under which its staff is employed. The matter of pay is altogether different from such matters as pensions, leave conditions, etc., and although economic stress might very well justify the Company in revising pay it would not justify it in breaking terms as to pensions, provident fund, etc. The men must surely know that very well, as they must also know that so careful has the Company been to ensure that its staff shall in any circumstances get their pensions when due, that all money under the pension scheme is, we are credibly informed, separately invested and kept apart from the general monies of the Company. Messrs. Butterfield and Swire have a very enviable reputation for uprightness and strict dealing and would be the last kind of firm to break an agreement regarding their staff's pensions or leave rights. And so, if the Guilds have been advised not to treat as invalid the 1917 agreement so far as arbitration is concerned on the ground that such will endanger the men's other rights under that agreement, we think they have been very badly advised indeed.

Colonial Committees.

One of the most gratifying results of the recent conference in London of representatives of the smaller Colonies, Protectorates and Dependencies, has been the decision to appoint several committees, composed in all cases of representative men, including those who have resided in the places in question and know their subject thoroughly, to examine matters of research. Thus the agricultural problems of the small colonies, the medical, veterinary, and eventually forestry aspects, are to be thoroughly examined and recommendations made to responsible quarters. The spirit of co-ordination is abroad in the Colonial Office, and the first step has been to carry out some of the suggestions made several years ago, but not yet acted upon, by the then Secretary of State for the Colonies. One of the reforms which were then projected was the reorganisation of research with a view to increased economic production, co-operation, with a view to elimination of waste, and interchange of staffs wherever possible. It was also emphasised that there should be greater use of existing facilities, and cultivation of new ones, for the opening up of undeveloped areas, particularly in the tropics, where much potential wealth lay. The proposals now in hand are an echo of those schemes, and in outline they suggest definite improvements in administration wherever further development is possible. Thus questions of new crops, in places where they have not hitherto been grown, conservation of forest areas and re-forestation, raising of cattle in suitable regions hitherto giving scant attention to stock farming, and so forth, are included. One looks forward to certain achievement within the near future; the indications are more promising than they were at the last discussion some years ago.

The tender of Messrs. James Craig, Ltd., of Klang, for the execution and completion of works in connexion with the strengthening of the lighthouse on One Fatom Bank, Malacca, for \$74,900, has been accepted by the Straits Settlements Government.

DAY BY DAY.

THE SUFFICIENCY OF MY MERITS IS TO KNOW THAT MY MERIT IS NOT SUFFICIENT.—Augustine.

The P. and O. s.s. Khiva is due here from Shanghai about 7 a.m. next Friday.

The P. and O. s.s. Novara is due here from Singapore at daylight next Monday.

The weather forecast up to noon to-morrow is: S. W. winds, moderate; fair to showery.

The health return for the Colony, for yesterday, does not record a single case of notifiable disease.

The King of Siam has conferred the Order of the Grand Cross of the White Elephant on Signor Mussolini.

The Kong Ning, shortly resuming duty on the Wuchow run, left her wharf at noon to-day on a trial trip, after three years' suspension.

Captain Steele, M.C., A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor, is returning to England by the s.s. Macedonia, sailing from Hongkong on July 23.

This morning's Harbour Office reports gave eight arrivals and 11 departures, of which two and one respectively were British, leaving 73 vessels in harbour, British 30.

The High Commissioner of the Malay States has awarded the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal to Privates James Melville and Arthur Walter Maxwell of the Malay States Volunteer Regiment.

His Majesty King Albert has conferred the Cross of Officer of the Order of the Crown of Belgium on Mr. John Mitchell, former member of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements and former Belgian Consul in Penang and Singapore.

Acting on complaints from the Military Authorities, a raid was carried out at No. 173, Woosung Street, Yaumatei, and a young Chinese woman was arrested for keeping an illegal house. On admitting the charge before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistrate's Court this morning, she was sentenced to two months' hard labour, with the option of a fine of \$100.

The Singapore agency of the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada have received a cable from Montreal announcing the death there on Saturday last week, following two months' illness and an operation, of Mr. W. A. Higginbotham, the Superintendent of the company's agencies, and one of the most prominent officials of the company. Mr. Higginbotham, who was about 65 years of age, was known all over the East through which he had been travelling on the company's business for very many years. He was last in the Straits about four years ago.

EXCHANGE RATES.

	London, July 5.
Paris	124
Brussels	34.93 1/2
Amsterdam	12.11 1/2
Berlin	20.49
Copenhagen	18.16 1/2
Vienna	34.62
Helsingfors	192 1/2
Lisbon	27.16
Rio	6.25/32
Bombay	1/5.55/64
Hongkong	2/0.51/16
New York	4.85 19/32
Geneva	25.22 1/2
Milan	87.85
Stockholm	18.12 1/2
Oslo	19.77
Frankfurt	103 1/2
Madrid	28.36 1/2
Bucharest	47.22/32
Buenos Aires	2/6 1/2
Shanghai	1/11.7/16
Yokohama	25 1/2
Silver (Spot and forward)	25 1/2

—British Wireless.

CHINESE TRADE DEPRESSION.

CHAMBER CONSIDERS SUGGESTIONS.

Discussing a possible trade revival, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce committee yesterday afternoon considered a number of letters from Chinese business associations in the Colony.

In these letters several suggestions were put before the Chamber regarding the general depression in local trade. Later in the meeting it was decided to elect a committee to devote attention to this matter. A committee of eight members was duly elected, and it is believed, says the vernacular press, that they will consider the suggestions of the different business organisations and study their cases individually, giving them the required assistance if it is within the power of the Chamber to do so.

MATCH FACTORY FOR MACAO.

A SWEDISH UNDERTAKING.

(Our Own Correspondent.)

The Swedish Match Company of Stockholm, Sweden, has purchased a large piece of ground and some buildings in Macao for the purpose of establishing a match factory.

This will undoubtedly be a valuable addition to Macao's industries. The Government of Macao has already granted the licence for the establishment of this industry and I understand the work will be commenced very shortly.

This is the first European concern of its kind in this Colony. There is an ample field for this industry in Macao and, considering the superior quality of the products of the Swedish Match Company, there is every reason to believe that this concern has a very promising future before it.

Not long ago a few Chinese match factories were started in Macao. These are doing very well and they produce sufficient quantity of matches not only for local consumption but also for export to the hinterland.

FRACAS ON SHIP.

KNIFE ATTACK ON INDIAN GUARD.

On the arrival of the Kwong Fook Cheong from the West River at an early hour this morning, it was possible to gather further details of the outbreak on board that vessel on Monday evening, which necessitated her returning to harbour and the placing of an Indian Guard under arrest.

It is learned that the guard found cause to remonstrate with a cargo coolie who was walking about the deck in an unclothed state. The man objected to this disciplining, and called a number of his comrades. During the altercation which ensued, it is alleged that the original offender drew a knife, and when pushed aside by the guard, he fell through an open cargo port.

He was rescued by a passing launch in the Capsuiman Channel, the master deciding that it was a case for Police action. The signal was made and the offending Indian guard taken to headquarters.

It is learned that there will be no prosecution, and a decision will be arrived at by departmental enquiry. Meanwhile the Indian guard has been replaced by another man.

Shin Mahommed, an Indian guard, and Lau Woo, a cargo coolie, are the principals in the case, which was adjourned this morning and will be re-opened on the return of the Kwong Fook Cheong. The proceedings will be private.

KOWLOON FIGHT.

SEQUEL TO YESTERDAY'S COMOTION.

In connexion with the arrests of three coolies, who were alleged to have participated in a street fight at the junction of Canton and Salisbury Roads, shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, it was stated at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, where the men were charged with disorderly conduct by fighting, that all vehicular traffic was held up while ricksha coolies abandoned their vehicles to join in the fracas.

The three coolies, one of whom was a ricksha puller, the other two being street coolies, pleaded guilty to charges of disorderly conduct.

Sub. Inspector Dorling explained that some remarks made by a member of one of the two gangs concerned, led to words between the ricksha and street coolies with the result that a general fight ensued. Bamboo poles were freely used while ricksha coolies who had just collected their passengers from the inward ferry abandoned their vehicles and joined in the fight.

The coolies were dispersed but one of the street coolies (the first defendant) shouted to his faction to rally round and attack the opposition. From the vicinity of the Railway Station, where the street coolies generally loiter, one of their number gathered together all the bamboo poles available and was rushing to the scene to provide weapons for those who were unarmed.

The leader of the street coolies was arrested, together with two others.

On the first defendant his Worship imposed a fine of \$15, while the other two were fined \$3 each.

The Very Idea!

A convenient practice adopted by organisers of dog-shows, cattle-shows, flower-shows, and similar displays is to stamp with indelible ink the back of the hands of exhibitors and interested visitors.

This checking system enables those at the show to travel in and out without going to the trouble of showing their tickets every time.

It is said that one man from the North, who visited the Caledonian Canine Society's Show in the Waverley Market yesterday, has expressed the intention of denying himself the benefits of soap, and of wearing gloves until next year.

Duller-witted Sassanachs are still in doubt as to the object of this self-sacrifice.

Sentence of nine months' imprisonment in the second division was passed by the Lord Chief Justice at the Central Criminal Court on Mary Cook, 36, a married woman, who was found guilty of the manslaughter of a young woman. Mr. G. D. Roberts and Mr. R. E. Sinton prosecuted; Mr. G. St. John McDonald defended. After the Lord Chief Justice had passed sentence on her the prisoner said, "Can I take my baby with me?" Mr. McDonald said the prisoner had a baby a month old. The Lord Chief Justice said he remembered once when he was the Judge at a Northern Assize he visited the prison and saw a young mother there working in the garden with her baby in a perambulator by her side. He thought it would be best for the baby to be with the mother, and the prisoner's application would accordingly be granted.

Old soldier, accused of begging, at Marylebone. I was just selling postcards to people systematically, automatically, and legally speaking, in straightforward manner.

A barrister at Bow County Court commented on the fact that a man remembered the date of his marriage after nineteen years. The man: A man remembers the date of his sentence.

Midland woman: My false teeth are artificial.

A woman complained at Willesden that her landlady would not let her use the garden because a hen was setting there.

Man at Clerkenwell County Court, when asked to bring his wife to court: You cannot make your wife do as you like. Mr. Registrar Friend: I don't try. I don't want to cause any domestic trouble, but you have to bring your wife here.

Fire in its various applications should be harnessed to supersede the dustbin.—Mr. A. Moore Hogarth.

Unlike Byron, who woke up to find himself famous, Captain Lindbergh kept awake 61 hours to make himself famous.—Lord Thomson.

In England we can produce more perfect work, more finished work, more honest work than in any nation.—Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P.

Examination question with curious replies: What are cables and what would you do for them?

Rabies are Jew priests and I would be very glad to do anything I could for them.

To what extent may an officer use force in effecting an arrest? Use good commonsense, and, if not capable, summon help.

A man complained at Wood Green Police Court that a dog was ferocious. The owner of the animal denied this and displayed to the Bench photographs of the dog playing with his youngest child, begging, and acting as "nurse" to a baby in a cradle. The case was dismissed.

"You haven't learned much in this class, have you, my little man?" said the master to the small boy.

"I admire you, sir," replied the boy, "for taking the blame in that broad-minded fashion."

George Walter Cox, of Whitcher-street, New Cross, was fined forty shillings at Greenwich Police Court for wilfully obstructing Elsie Alice Hines, a post office official, in the execution of her duty.

It was stated that for a period of two months Cox went from time to time to a public telephone call box, and when the girl operator answered did not call for a number, but addressed objectionable remarks to her.

A summons against Cox for "fraudulently causing electricity to the value of two pence to be wasted" was withdrawn.

The anniversary of American Independence was celebrated by the American community in Canton with the usual receptions at the Consulate and Club. A vaudeville performance arranged by the officers on the U. S. S. Helena, which was pronounced an entire success, took place in the evening. Seats were specially reserved for the Canton consular body, most of the members of which were present.

WORTHY OF THE FILMS.

U. S. REVENUE OFFICER'S EXPLOIT.

New York, July 5. Ensign Charles Duke, of the Coastguard Service, aged 27, has performed a feat hailed as one of the most remarkable exploits by an individual in the course of the Government's anti-run war.

Duke almost single-handedly captured an alleged British runner, the "Economy," with a cargo worth half a million dollars, and its crew of 22 men.

Duke, commanding a 30-foot revenue cutter with a crew numbering three, sighted the "Economy" near quarantine, and despite a fierce gale he gave chase and quickly overhauled the suspect. As the cutter went alongside, Duke, armed with a rifle, leapt aboard and felled a sailor who tried to bar his way. He yelled to his men to fire their machine-gun if the "Economy" did not stop. This was bluff, as the cutter had no machine-gun, but it succeeded, and the "Economy" hove to; whereupon Duke sat with his rifle on his knees for three hours, guarding his captives, until other patrol boats arrived and took the prize to port.—*Reuter's American Service.*

SAI WAN HO FIGHT.

GAMBLING DEBT RESPONSIBLE.

Two Indian constables on patrol in the main street at Sai Wan Ho between nine and ten o'clock last evening came upon a large crowd, and on forcing their way to the centre they discovered three Chinese arguing their differences in vigorous fashion.

This morning one of the men appeared as a complainant before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Police Court, when he alleged that the two defendants had assaulted him.

Sub-inspector Murphy explained he believed that the trouble arose over a gambling debt.

According to the complainant's story, he left his ship and was going to a tea-house when the defendants, who, he asserted, were complete strangers, seized him and committed the assault.

One of the constables in evidence stated that one man was holding the complainant's arms behind him, while the other was punching and kicking him.

His Worship, remarking that it did not seem to have been much of a fight, bound all three men over in personal bonds of \$50 each to keep the peace.

WENT TO BED AT FIVE.

SERVANT CHARGED WITH DISOBEDIENCE.

A Chinese "boy" employed at 51, Lyndhurst Terrace, was charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell this morning with disorderly behaviour.

Miss Deley McKay, who gave evidence, stated that the boy threatened to strike her when she asked him to get up to work at 9 o'clock in the morning. He had since intimidated the other servants in the house, and the occupants have had to go without servants.

The "boy" said that he went to bed at five o'clock in the morning, and could not be expected to start work again after a short sleep. He was bound over in a personal bond of \$50, and a security of \$50.

Wages for seventeen days, which were due to him, had to be paid by the complainant.

THE C.N.C. STRIKE.

NO NEW DEVELOPMENT.

No new development of the strike of the European officers of the China Navigation Company has arisen since yesterday, and the position generally remains the same. It is understood that practically every C. N. Company vessel in Harbour has been left by the officers, and that members of the shore staff have taken up temporary quarters on board as caretakers.

The local branch of the Guild is awaiting further instructions from Shanghai, where it is understood, negotiations are in progress. As far as we are able to gather, there has been no addition to the list of vessels tied up in Hongkong in the last twenty-four hours.

Colonel Pinot, who has just died at Aix-in-Provence at the age of 86, was the oldest of a family of ten children, of whom five were Lieutenant-Colonels.

THE GENEVA NAVAL DISCUSSION.

NO DECISIONS REACHED YET.

Geneva, July 5. A brief communiqué by the technical committee states that an agreement has been reached on the outstanding submarine question, in which the British proposal for two classes, within defined limits, was originally opposed.

A brief discussion on cruisers followed, with a view to examining the ways of adjusting the Powers' cruiser requirements, and was adjourned to enable the question in detail.—*Reuter.*

Americans Interviewed.

Geneva, later. Contrasting with the communiqué cabled earlier, Admiral Jones (America) in an interview said that neither the tonnage nor the classification of submarines had yet been settled.

He denied reports that the Americans had made a new proposal regarding cruisers, and expressed the opinion that the problem of destroyers and submarines would be easier to solve than that of cruisers.

Mr. Hugh Gibson, head of the U. S. delegation, at the same interview added that the discussion of submarines was continuing, and he was hopeful of a satisfactory result.—*Reuter.*

U.S. Wants Full Equality. Bar Harbor, Maine, July 5. In an address to the Maine branch of the American Legion, Senator Hale, the Chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, declared that Congress would never consent to any agreement at Geneva that should "subordinate" the United States Navy to the navy of any other nation in the world.

He hoped the American delegation at Geneva would be able to bring about an agreement that would result in the application of the 5-5-3 ratio to other vessels than capital ships and aeroplane carriers, and that eventually France and Italy would join such an agreement.—*Reuter's American Service.*

WIN FOR AMERICA.



One of the latest photographs of Miss Helen Willis, who has won the Ladies' Singles Championship at Wimbledon and partnered Miss Ryan in winning the Ladies' Doubles as well.



Miss Elizabeth Ryan who with Miss Willis has won the Ladies' Doubles, and with Francis Hunter has won the Mixed Doubles at Wimbledon.

MISSISSIPPI FLOOD RUIN.

SERIOUS PROBLEM FOR RELIEF AGENCIES.

Washington, July 5. Mr. Hoover has returned from a visit to the Mississippi flood area, and in a statement says it is estimated that out of 3,500,000 acres of farm land in the Mississippi basin 1,300,000 were inundated and are probably unfit for crop production this year.

This is a most serious problem for the relief agencies, as the population have to be fed and clothed for many months to come.—*Reuter's American Service.*

ILLEGAL STRIKES.

BILL TO BE FURTHER AMENDED.

At the Legislative Council meeting on Thursday afternoon, the Hon. Attorney General (Sir Joseph Kemp, K.C.) will move the second reading of the Bill relating to illegal strikes and lock-outs, and to intimidation and breaches of contracts of service.

It is proposed to make amendments to Clause 6 of the Bill, which relates to breaches of contract of service, and the wording of sub-section (1) will be altered to read:—

6.—(1) No person who is employed in the service of the Crown under the Government of Hongkong shall wilfully break an agreement for service under the Crown if he knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the probable consequence of his so doing, either alone or in combination with others, would, failing the adoption of extraordinary measures, be to hinder or prevent the discharge of the functions of the Government.

The following new sub-section (2) will also be added:

(2) For the purpose of sub-section (1), and without prejudice to the interpretation of any express term of the agreement other than a term relating to notice, a person who is employed in the service of the Crown shall be deemed to break his agreement for service under the Crown, if he absents himself from duty without leave and without having given to the head of his department one month's notice in writing terminating with the last day of a calendar month, or if he wilfully refuses duty, or if he wilfully omits to perform his duty, provided that the provisions of this sub-section relating to notice shall not apply to any person who is engaged by the day or who is paid daily.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.

OWNERS BLAMES HIS TENANTS.

The owner of 56, Bonham Strand East, was summoned before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Court this morning for permitting the premises to be used for immoral purposes. The defendant was not present, but he was represented by Mr. Leo d'Almada, who said he had an explanation to offer.

He said that on April 4 the defendant received a notice with regard to the manner in which the premises were used and he caused the tenant to be removed on the following day, and another tenant went into possession.

The owner had no knowledge of the fact that the new tenant was also conducting the place in a disorderly manner, and when he learned of it he instructed solicitors to write to the tenant giving a month's notice.

That notice had not been complied with, and he added that they would like police assistance to obtain the removal of the tenant, and for that purpose he asked for an adjournment.

His Worship decided that he would hear the evidence, and adjourned the case.

"SPOOKS."

WILBUR PLAYERS' OFFERING.

"Spooks," the Wilbur Players' latest production at the Star Theatre, is such a unique mixture of laughs and shocks that it should prove one of the most successful of the Company's shows.

It is a mystery story having the merit of keeping the audience guessing, and usually guessing wrong, until the end, yet throughout runs a bright vein of humour. For instance, Sam says: "If I get out of this place alive and start running, you'll see so much of the soles of my boots you'll think I'm lying down."

In addition the tense situations are extremely well-designed, and the audience is often involuntarily forced into a similar reaction to the startling happenings simulated by the actors.

Mr. Anthony Baker, as "Sam," is well-supported, and the audience leaves satisfied with a thrilling evening. The show is being performed for the last time to-night.

THEFTS AT HOTEL.

RESIDENTS LOSE JEWELLERY.

The Police have received reports of two robberies which were committed in the Carlton Hotel on Monday last. In both cases the thief, or thieves, made entries to the rooms of visitors at the hotel through the window.

Mr. W. Sitters has lost two articles of jewellery, valued at \$104, and Mr. W. L. Skinn eight articles of jewellery valued at \$305, together with a \$5 banknote.

The thefts were committed between twelve midnight and six o'clock in the morning.

THE COMMUNISTS OF NINGPO.

DETERMINED EFFORT TO STAMP OUT EVIL.

A PROCLAMATION.

Ningpo, June 30.

There are indications in Ningpo that a determined attempt is being made by the military authorities to stamp out the communist element still remaining in the city. General Yang Fu paid a visit to Ningpo last week holding special powers, from Chiang Kai-shek to conduct a campaign against the extremists. During his stay in Ningpo seven people suffered the death penalty. Two were beheaded, namely Yang Me-saon a former chairman of the City Party Executive, and Wong Kuang ex-head of the General Labour Union. The other five were shot.

There were evidences of general rejoicing among the people at the strong action taken by General Yang, and when he left Ningpo last Saturday to go Hangchow, the send-off he received showed that for the moment he is an extremely popular man. It is expected that he will return to Ningpo shortly to carry on the good work.

Two Middle Schools Closed.

As a result of his visit two middle schools known to have been radical tendencies have been sealed up. These are the Sun-Yat-sen (Kong Saen) Middle School, and the Ningpo Fourth Middle School. A report is current that the Seamen's Union has also been sealed because of their activities in the recent British boycott.

Yesterday a new proclamation was received from the Hangchow Military headquarters, a rough translation of which reads as follows:—

"Proclamation No. 10. Military Headquarters of Chekiang Province. I hereby issue instructions for the strict protection of foreigners' dwelling houses. I have received instructions from General Ho Ing-tsing and General Ban Dsong-hyi to issue this proclamation.

"It has lately come to my notice that both private and public property of foreigners has been interfered with by bad men. Even foreign tombs have been destroyed. If this kind of action is not prohibited foreigners will be unable safely to dwell in Chinese territory and international friendship will not be secure.

"I call upon all military and police officials to render strict protection to all foreign property, and anyone disobeying this proclamation will be severely punished.

"This proclamation may be posted in the churches or dwellings or other buildings belonging to foreigners." (signed) Marshal Tsai Yong-gyi.

Other Side of the Picture.

As an offset to the above information it is to be remembered that the Ningpo Methodist College is still unlawfully occupied by the Ming Dzang Middle school and all efforts to get them removed have so far met with no success.

The Canadian metropolis is moving actively in aviation matters and the city council is inspecting sites for an aerial base for the landing of airplanes and dirigibles by which mail or passengers are to be carried.

RECEPTION TO KING FUAD.

LORD MAYOR'S GUILDHALL LUNCHEON.

London, July 5. King Fuad of Egypt, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, visited the City of London this afternoon, and was given a ceremonial reception by the Lord Mayor and Corporation at the Guildhall, where, after the presentation of an address of welcome enclosed in a gold casket, he was entertained to luncheon.

King Fuad was given a warm welcome from large crowds as he drove from Buckingham Palace to the Guildhall. When he left the palace, the King's Guard, with the King's Colour and guard, were mounted, and the Sovereign's escort of Household Cavalry accompanied the procession.

At the Guildhall there was a guard of honour furnished by the Honourable Artillery Company.

King George's four sons were present at the reception and luncheon, where there was a large and distinguished gathering. The Lord Mayor in proposing King Fuad's health, said his presence afforded an illustration of the goodwill existing to-day between Egypt and Great Britain. They felt that there was before the two countries an era of increasing confidence, understanding and friendship.

Replying, King Fuad referred to the happy change that had come over the relations between Great Britain and Egypt, and said he was convinced that their friendship must inevitably increase, to the great profit of both.

During the luncheon, an announcement was made by the Lord Mayor that King Fuad had handed to him a cheque for one thousand pounds, to be distributed among the London poor.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, the Foreign Secretary, gave a dinner to-night at the Foreign Office in honour of King Fuad.

There was a distinguished company, including Prince Henry, the Prime Minister, and members of the Cabinet, ex-Ministers and prominent leaders of national life.—*British Wireless.*

HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW?

TO-DAY'S QUESTIONS.

The following general knowledge paper has been taken from the *Daily Express*.

Answers, for those who need them, will be found on Page 14 of this issue.

- 1.—What country is England's oldest ally?
- 2.—What is the "periphery" of a circle?
- 3.—How can one ascertain the height of a cliff by means of a stone?
- 4.—What makes the blood red?
- 5.—What is a "begum"?
- 6.—What is "marble"?
- 7.—What is Britain's only possession in South America?
- 8.—From what substance is vanilla flavouring obtained?
- 9.—What is the origin of the word "toddington"?
- 10.—What was the Star Chamber?
- 11.—What is "beriberi"?
- 12.—Who were the founders of Marseilles?
- 13.—What is the meaning of the word "Raj"?
- 14.—Who were the first users of the compass?
- 15.—Who wrote the lines:—"Laugh, and the world laughs with you, Weep, and you weep alone?"

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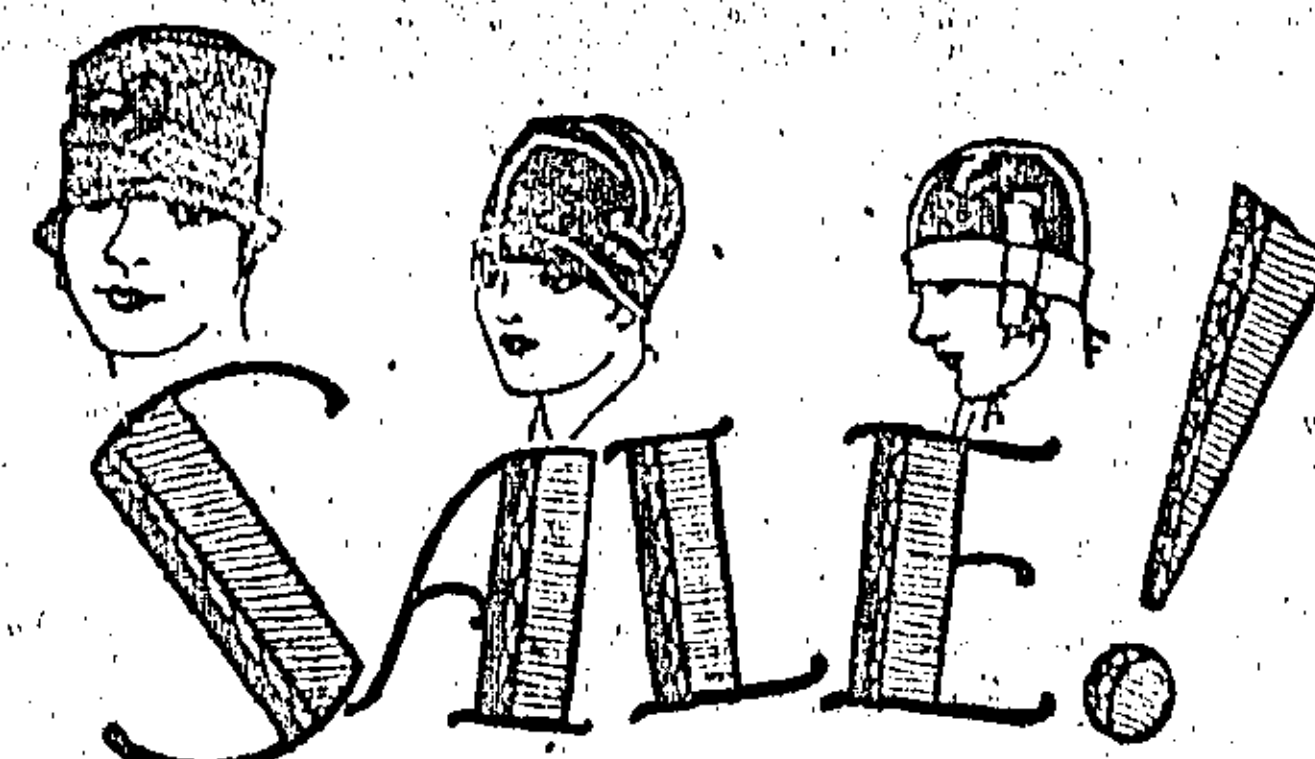
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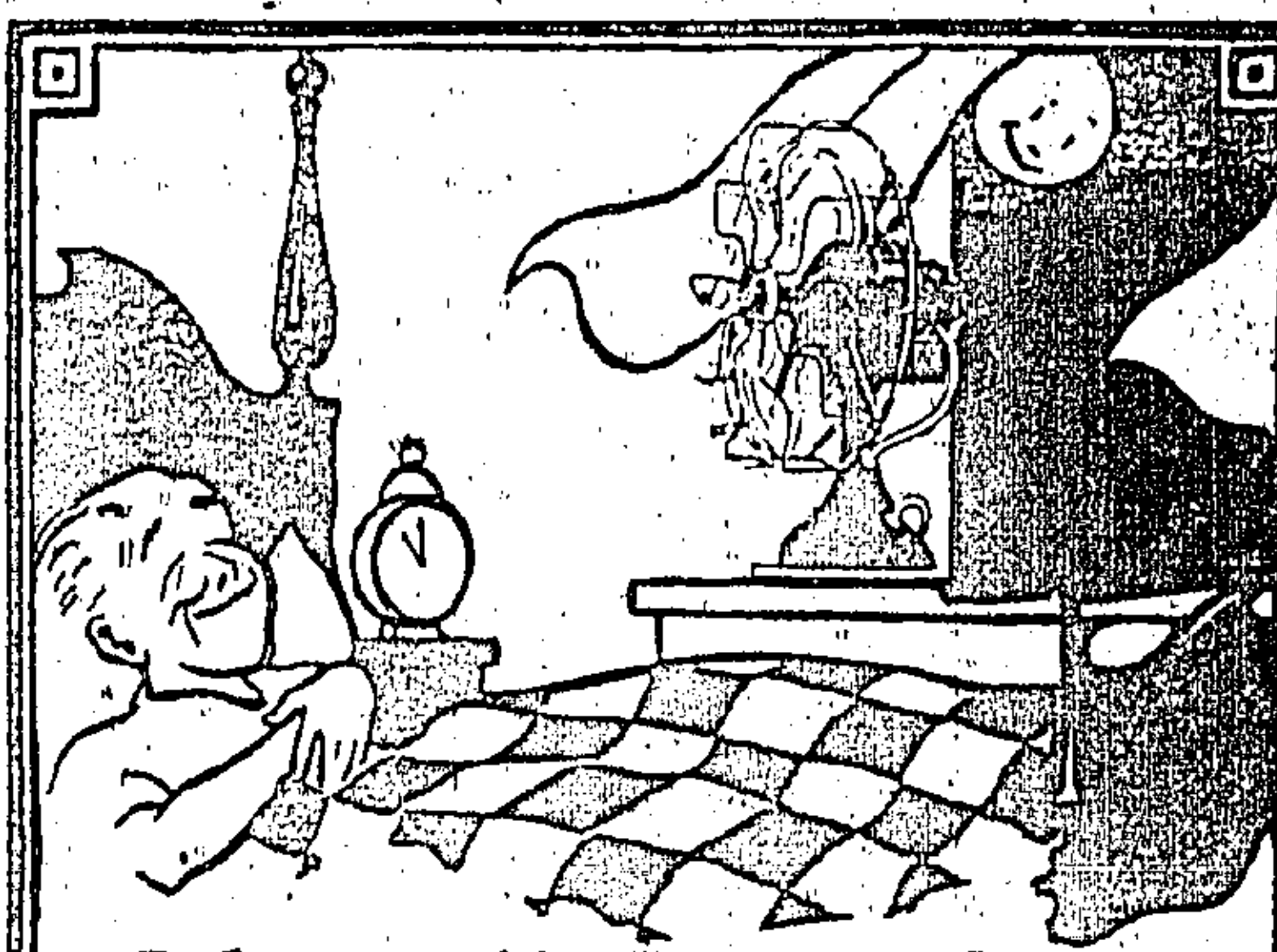
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JAPANESE REINFORCEMENTS FOR CHINA.



With a view to guarding against the repetition of the Nanking outrages, Japan has sent a contingent of troops to Tsingtao, some of whom are now being despatched to Tsinan-fu. The above photos show the landing of the men at Tsingtao recently.

SKYLINE VALUES.

SHANGHAI LEADS THE
FAR EAST.

MANY IMPOSING BUILDINGS.

Banks of lights from faintly delineated skeletons—the skyscrapers of the New York of the Far East—dazzle the traveler approaching Shanghai at night. It is not the towering, Christmas-tree magnificence of Hongkong, nor yet the black giants with glowing coals in their eyes one sees in nocturnal Manhattan, but Shanghai has one of the most impressive "front drops" in the world, and gradually the skyline is filling in and being built up to rival any port of the West. It already has surpassed many in the architectural beauty and symmetry of its approach, and has no peer in the Orient. The Bund is a jewel in which Shanghai is taking more and more pride.

So states the *Far Eastern Review*, and continues:

Transformed entirely, like the rest of the city, during the past decade, by the erection of several tall new buildings, the Bund is undergoing yet another quick transformation at the present moment—one that will elevate the skyline a few storeys more, add several pinnacles to its horizon, bring greater harmony to its architectural scheme and pave the way for untold future developments. At the current rate of progress it will not be long before Shanghai can boast a billion-dollar shop-front.

Two huge units in this panorama that so amazes the visitor are to be completed within the next year or so. One is the new Customs Building, covering one city block, with a clock-tower nearly 300 feet above the street level, and flanked by two wings that will render it a replica of some of the famous office buildings of London and New York. It will be, for a time at least, the tallest building in Shanghai, a landmark visible, like the Customs tower at Boston, for miles about. The other building that is soon to fill in a gap in Shanghai's long front-window stretch is the Sassoon House, another twelve-story office arcade building of slightly flat-iron proportions, likewise rising approximately 300 feet above the boulevard, and covering a whole block. The cost of this structure is the same as the Customs House, about Mex. \$4,000,000.

Projected Structures.

A third addition to the Bund is planned in the proposed new home for the N. Y. K., while a fourth, that of the Bank of Taiwan, has just been completed. Just round the corner from the Soochow River and of the Bund and visible to anyone on the deck of a steamer in the Whangpoo, still another large structure, and the Shaheen Building, combined theatre and offices, at the corner of Soochow and Museum Roads, is rearing into the jagged skyline. Also along Museum Road

are two other office buildings of sizeable dimensions and a Synagogue, while Szechuen Road, one block behind the Bund and parallel to it, furnishes sites for several more such enterprises, including the Bank of East Asia, which, together with the Shaheen Building, is to be "unveiled" within two or three months. At the corner of Klukiang and Szechuen Roads, another tall structure, the new China Press building, is to be erected, and one block further away, a sixth building is in progress of construction.

Building in Shanghai, in fact, is progressing at an amazing rate, considering the general business depression. Although no new ventures of consequence have been launched recently those already under way will keep armies of labourers and scores of contractors busily at work for the next year or two. One can scarcely travel a block in the business or residential sections of Shanghai without seeing construction work on office buildings, apartment houses or shops. The architects and the business firms besides have been drawing up plans on an even vaster scale than those already mentioned and the next cornerstones to be laid on the Bund will be for buildings of sixteen floors.

A glance at the *China Architects and Builders' Compendium* for 1927 bears this out, incidentally offering an index to the prosperity of this Occidental metropolis in the Orient. During last year, it was higher than at any other time. A table, giving a comprehensive summary of building during the last five years indicates the pace of progress. While the number of buildings in process of construction or built in 1926 was less than in 1925, the estimated value is 50 per cent. greater.

High Values.

This, of course, does not represent the value of the land bought or leased for these purposes. Along the Bund, along part of Szechuen Road, and on Nanking Road as far as Chekiang Road, land early in 1927 had an approximate market value of Taels 200,000 per mow or more, while in the rest of the downtown business district, it had mounted to, as high as Taels 100,000 per mow or over. And land values, despite prevailing conditions, have held to a high level, in one or two instances even increasing.

In the erection of these half a dozen large buildings in the central district of Shanghai, a total of no less than fifteen million taels is going into the construction alone, the value of the land running into a total many millions high.

Most of those now planned or being constructed in Shanghai are height-limit structures, the legal maximum in most cases being one and a half times the width of the street on which they face, but on the Bund there is no restriction, so the possibilities for skyscrapers along the waterfront, boulevard are unlimited.

Architecturally, it is true, the Bund and buildings generally throughout Shanghai present somewhat of a conglomeration. They have been designed by num-

MOSQUITO DECISION OF PAISLEY.

SHERIFF EXPOUNDS
RESPONSIBILITY.

London, June 15.—An important precedent likely to assist in the campaign to stamp out the mosquito menace has been laid down by the Sheriff of Paisley in trying an action brought by the Renfrew Health authorities who produced evidence that people were bitten by mosquitoes breeding in stagnant water in respondents' land.

Respondents pleaded non-responsibility for an act of nature to which they did not contribute. The Sheriff did not agree, and ordered the respondents to clean out the silted ditches in their land at Cathcart.

ANTI-VIVISECTION MEETING.

BROKEN UP BY STUDENTS.

London, June 16.—Medical and other students, including several girls, broke up the annual meeting of the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection, at Caxton Hall, with rattles, whistles, mouth-organs and other noisy instruments.

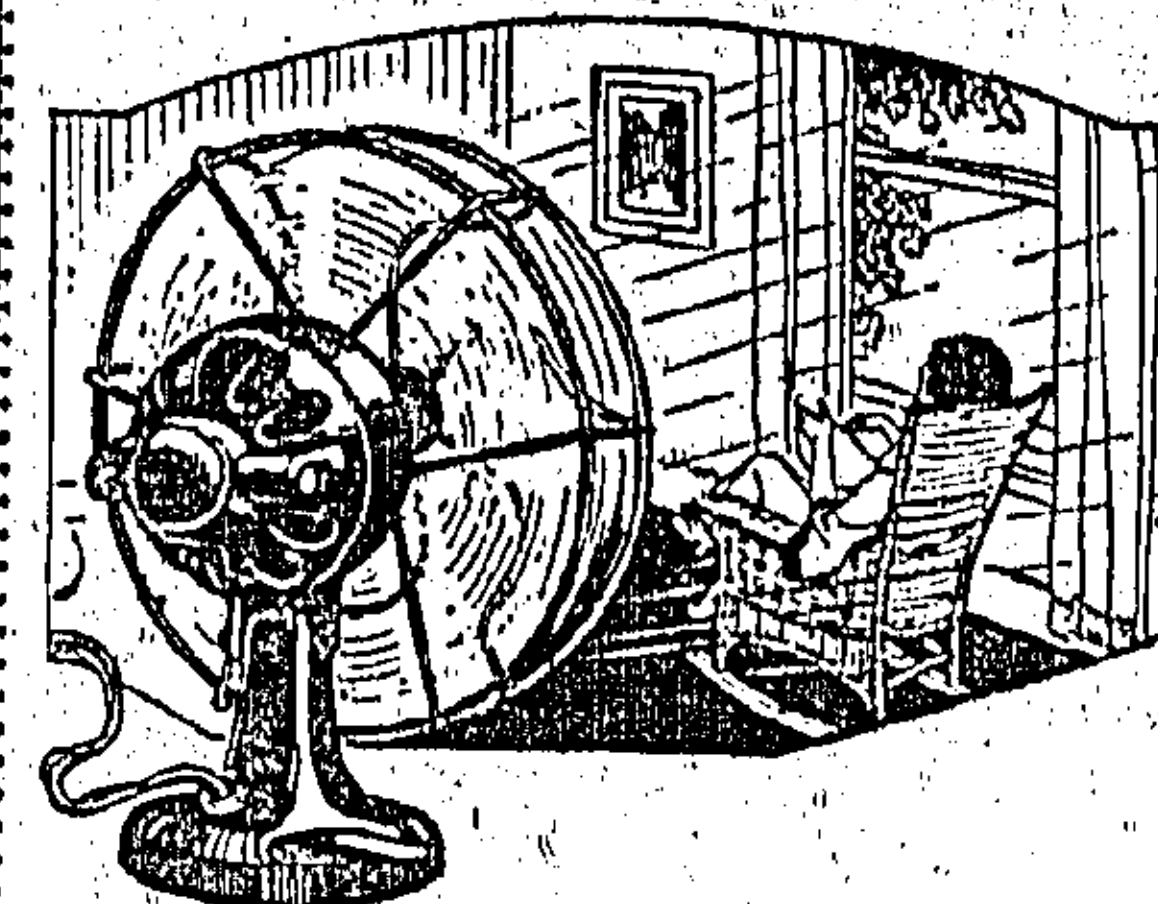
The police refused to intervene, in the absence of their superior officers' orders.

Mr. Bernard Shaw was prevented from speaking by the singing of the "Frothblowers' Anthem," followed by "For He's a Jolly good Fellow."

This did not suffice to mollify the interrupters, so the Chairman gave up the struggle.

bers of craftsmen of different nationalities and concepts of style and at no time has the Municipality made an attempt to enforce harmony in any locality. It is partly by chance, therefore, that the diversity offered to the visitor here, is so pleasing to the eye, and that the recently erected Yokohama Specie Bank, Taiwan Bank, North-China Daily News and Hongkong and Shanghai Bank buildings, the new Customs Building and Sassoon House, will blend so admirably. The Palace Hotel and the Old German Club, now occupied by a Chinese bank, are still somewhat out of place, but these will not survive the skyward impulse for long.

Palmer and Turner are the architects for both of the new important buildings, and, having designed the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Building, it is only natural that this Shanghai firm should follow out models that would fit into the scheme of things in their later designs. The new Customs House and the Sassoon House match closely the large bank building, with certain fundamental variety, partly due to the odd shapes of the sites, the use of different materials and certain peculiar engineering problems which enter into every large construction enterprise.



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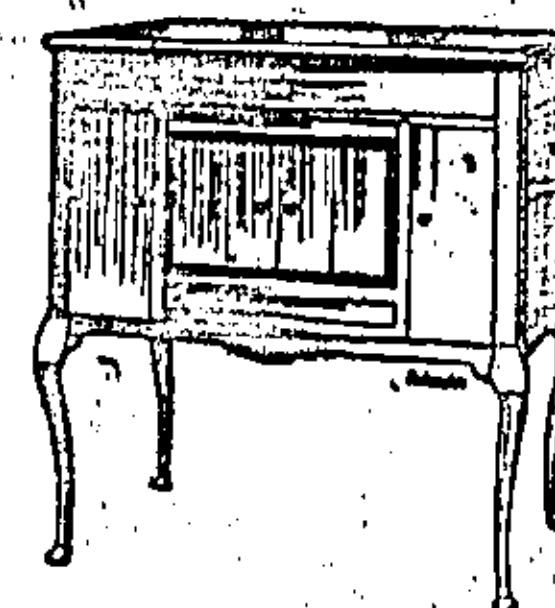
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CRIME IN BURMA.

TERRIBLE EXAMPLES OF
SAVAGERY.

Calcutta, June 23.
Over 800 persons were murdered in Burma last year; and robbery with violence increased nearly 24 per cent., says an administration report.

Terrible examples are given of the savagery of Burmese criminals. In one case a fisherman was

hacked to death because he would not surrender his day's catch.

Several victims were tortured under harrowing circumstances and burnt.

In a revolt among prisoners in Pyapon Gaol prisoners seized the arms of the police and killed or wounded all of them. Failure of ammunition compelled surrender to the military, who laid siege.

Chinese gambling in Rangoon was checked through tracking a gang to their headquarters in a subterranean drain.

LEUNG KWONG ENQUIRY.

PRISONER'S SUMMING UP.

enquiry into the deaths of persons who lost their lives Capsulmoon Pass as a result of the sinking of the Leung Kwong, when she collided with the Capsulmoon on May 9 was completed yesterday afternoon. The jury gave a lengthy summing-up at the end of which they announced that the jury might consider the whole enquiry and their verdict by Saturday noon.

G. Bennett watched the trial in the interest of the coxswain and crew of the Capsulmoon, Mr. G. S. Hugh Jones, one of the owners of the Leung Kwong, and Mr. Geo. K. Rutton was present to represent the interests of the Master Leung Kwong, as well as the interests of the widow of Mr. A. Martin, the chief officer of the Capsulmoon, who lost his life with the sinking of the

Leung Kwong. The Master Leung Kwong called and he stated that he had given instructions to the guard to lock the grilles at the Capsulmoon when they put the guard was right in that witness had handed the keys when he joined the Capsulmoon. The witness added that he was aware that new regulations force since 1924.

E. Lindell said that he thought that the calling of an expert from the Kwong Chow, since learned that the Capsulmoon was miles away.

The Summing Up.

en addressed the jury as

men of the Jury.—At the end of this enquiry I indicated that it would be for your chief duty to determine the cause of the sinking of the Leung Kwong and to decide whether the criminality of any person or persons responsible for the disaster is a contributory cause of manslaughter against the coxswain.

of the Law of England (Section 582) it is laid down that a person who has taken upon himself, tending to the preservation of life, i.e. a duty which puts others in his care, (navigation or driving a car) and who neglects to perform that duty, thereby causes the death of any person, is guilty of manslaughter. What amount of negligence is regarded as gross is a matter of degree for the jury to decide in the circumstances of each case. The law does not require the utmost caution that can be exercised, but it is sufficient if reasonable and what is usual and in such cases, is taken.

honest error of judgment in the circumstances of the case, who is in charge of a vessel, which error results in a death, will be a good defence on a manslaughter, but reckless or negligent navigation will, if it is a crime.

more to render such a person of manslaughter, the negligence must be the direct cause of the death, and the person must have been personally responsible for the death caused in his gross negligence of the case.

this case the only persons who may consider to have been negligent and criminal are either the Chief Officer or the Leung Kwong and the coxswain.

Marine Court Enquiry. I must here warn you that the finding of the Marine Court of Enquiry, which you may have learnt as a matter of public interest, is not admissible as evidence in this enquiry, and if you know it you must banish its effect from your minds and judge only on the evidence before you.

As regards the coxswain of the Capsulmoon, whose evidence I must point out remained unshaken by cross examination and was corroborated by the seaman who was at the wheel he admits that at the North end of the Capsulmoon Pass he was well over on his wrong side, but as Captain Thomas has deposed such navigation though faulty was not dangerous if no other vessel was approaching up the Pass. At this moment the Leung Kwong was admittedly right at the end of the Pass at least 1,500 yards away. The Master then, when the Capsulmoon came out of the Capsulmoon Pass, and is well on her proper side thereof, and in fact very close to the Lantau shore, before she gets within 100 yards of the Leung Kwong, and is steering to pass that ship port to port when the latter alters course in a way that will bring her right across the Capsulmoon's bows. The coxswain has about 10 seconds in which to make up his mind what to do. Had he put his helm hard to starboard right away it appears that he might have possibly avoided the collision but he not unnaturally hesitated to act contrary to the ordinary rule of the road and when a collision appeared inevitable he did what the Harbour Master has pointed out is almost instinctive with a trained coxswain "port your helm and show your red light." It has been represented by the solicitor for the Leung Kwong that even taking this coxswain's story was true he was immediately and directly responsible for the collision in that he finally ported instead of, at once starboarded his helm, but even so it was held by the Court of Appeal in the Bywell Castle case that where a wrongful navigation of one vessel puts another in peril and that other than makes a mistake in navigation with a collision resulting that does not constitute contributory negligence by the latter vessel. This point of law can be well illustrated in this way.

A car is driven negligently along a winding road on its wrong side. At a blind corner it meets another car being driven at an excessive speed though on its right side and there is a smash. If a passenger in either car is killed, both drivers may be guilty of manslaughter. But if a car when being properly driven on its proper side meets another car coming at reckless speed round a corner on its wrong side, and an error of judgment on the part of the driver of the first car is a contributory cause of the resulting smash fatality, he will not be guilty of manslaughter.

A Sudden Manoeuvre.

Hence even if you find that the coxswain of the Capsulmoon might have avoided the collision by turning at once to port, his last minute's turn to starboard will not, in your opinion, be regarded as the Leung Kwong's wrongful manoeuvre in coming across his bows, leave him open to a verdict of manslaughter. No explanation of this sudden and extraordinary manoeuvre of the Leung Kwong in turning to port has been offered, and it is of course entirely denied by the Leung Kwong pilot. If you believe the Capsulmoon's evidence in this case you will have to decide whether or no such a manoeuvre amounted to gross and criminal negligence on the part of the person responsible for the Leung Kwong's navigation. It is of course possible that this turn was a result of the failure of the steering gear or of a mistake by the quartermaster in starboarded when ordered to port his helm but on this there is not a scintilla of evidence. Even if you find gross negligence proved, you are here, however, confronted with a difficulty. No verdict can be against the Captain because as I have already explained to you, not having been on the bridge at the material time he cannot be held criminally responsible for the negligent navigation of another. This is clearly established by the decision of the Court of C. C. R. in the case of Rex v. Allen and Clarke.

Now Captain Wilson has deposed that when the Leung Kwong left the harbour way, he handed over to his Chief Officer Mr. Martin, who un-

fortunately was one of the victims of the disaster, and that when he, the Captain, came out of his cabin just before the collision Mr. Martin was on the bridge. The pilot has further deposed that Mr. Martin was navigating the ship right up to the moment of the collision and that everything he did was done on the Chief Officer's orders, and although this excuse might not legally absolve him from responsibility for navigating the ship in a way he knew to be wrong and dangerous, no jury would be likely to convict him if they were satisfied he was acting under the orders of a superior and white officer. Against this there is the unsupported evidence of the Head Guard, a witness whose demeanour was not impressive and who repeatedly contradicted himself, who stated that the Chief Officer was in his cabin at the material time. If you believe the evidence of the Captain and pilot, then you should hold only the deceased Chief Officer culpable. If you believe the Head Guard, then the pilot alone was to blame.

The Pilot's Version.

The other side of the picture is the Leung Kwong pilot's version, which I must remind you was never tested by cross-examination. Put very shortly his story amounts to this: The Leung Kwong entered the Capsulmoon Pass at the North end of the Capsulmoon Pass, and was observed coming down, hugging her wrong side, the Ma Wan side, of the Channel; the Leung Kwong turned to port to avoid her and headed almost straight across the Pass, and that the Capsulmoon then turned to starboard despite receiving and answering the Leung Kwong's signal indicating that the two ships should pass starboard to starboard, and as a result rammed the Leung Kwong almost head on near the Lantau shore.

This version, as the Harbour Master has demonstrated to you, is difficult to understand because the Leung Kwong pilot stated that only immediately before the collision did he see the Capsulmoon's port light on his starboard bow whereas if the two vessels were both turning towards Lantau for an appreciable time before the collision the Capsulmoon's port light must have shown up as soon as she started to turn. This statement by the pilot I might here remind you goes some way towards corroborating the Capsulmoon coxswain's story, and hardly accounts for the Leung Kwong being so far out of her proper course.

It is for you, Gentlemen of the Jury, again to say whether you believe the pilot's story with the slight corroboration it gets from the evidence of Captain Wilson and the Leung Kwong guards. If you do, then clearly the coxswain of the Capsulmoon was in blame for the collision, and if you find that he acted in such gross defiance of all the rules of navigation as is alleged, you will be justified in recording a verdict of manslaughter against him.

To sum up, if you believe the Capsulmoon's story and find that it leads you to the conclusion that the Leung Kwong was navigating with gross negligence (whether in act or omission) of which no ordinarily prudent navigator would be guilty, you can bring in a verdict of manslaughter against either the Chief Officer or pilot of that ship whichever of them you find to have been in charge of the navigation at the material time.

If, however, you believe the Leung Kwong witnesses, and find criminal negligence proved against the Capsulmoon coxswain, with no gross contributory negligence in the navigation of the Leung Kwong, your verdict will be one of manslaughter against the coxswain only.

The Locked Grilles.

Failing such a degree of negligence on either side as I have indicated your verdict will be "death by misadventure," but to that verdict you may see fit to add certain riders by way of censure or recommendation. You will perhaps have something to say about the fact of an apparently decrepit old man of 78 being in command of a vessel with accommodation on board for over 500 souls, a Captain who was not on the Bridge when his ship entered the dangerous waters of Capsulmoon.

You will no doubt have something more to say about the grilles since there can be no doubt that but for the locking of the steering ladder grille on

CIGARETTE TAX.

REGULATIONS BY NATIONALIST MINISTRY.

The following is a translation of an order issued by the Nationalist revised cigarette tax regulations, which are meeting with so much opposition in local Chinese circles:

"Cigarettes belong to the type of commodities which are known as 'popular luxuries,' on which the standard of taxation of other countries is invariably higher than that of other merchandise. In China, the titles of the various taxes have become so numerous that it has been considered necessary to introduce a uniform standard. The Ministry of Finance, therefore, has decided to levy a tax for cigarettes of 50 per cent. ad valorem."

The methods for the collection of such taxes shall be divided into two classes, namely, (a) on cigarettes manufactured in Chinese territory and (b) on imported cigarettes. In reference to Class A, manufacturers shall pay a tax before removing them to places other than the factory, and with reference to Class B, an extra tax shall be paid according to regulations before the cigarettes are removed from the Customs Godowns, this tax to be paid in addition to the usual Customs Import Duties. In both cases, Chinese revenue stamps shall be affixed to the boxes concerned to show that the tax has been paid in full.

"This taxation shall take effect as from July 1, 1927, and will be binding on all provinces under the jurisdiction of the Nationalist Government, with the exception of the provinces of Kuangtung and Chekiang. All former taxes, such as manufacturers' tax, the 2.5 per cent. special tax, etc., are hereby declared null and void and are accordingly cancelled."

the Leung Kwong the loss of life would not have been so great.

No criminal blame can possibly attach to the person or persons responsible for keeping that grille locked inasmuch as his or their action was not the proximate or efficient cause of the deaths in this case. It is clear that prior to the original anti-piracy Regulations of 1914 these lower deck grilles were fitted in ships of this type and that the 1914 Regulations were read to mean that they should be kept locked at sea. The 1924 Regulations no longer required lower deck grilles to be maintained for piracy prevention, and were passed, it appears, largely on account of certain opposition to such grilles. Every ship inspected by anti-piracy committee and provided with a defence scheme was apparently allowed to maintain such grilles if so desired for convenience in handling passengers, but was warned that no such grille must be locked and that it could only be closed if and when the cargo ports were open.

It is admitted that many vessels including the Leung Kwong were never inspected by committees or provided with defence schemes or warned as above, owing to the Harbour Master has told you, to his lack of staff and also no doubt to the boycott which put a stop to River Traffic between June 1925 and September 1926.

Passed by Surveyor.

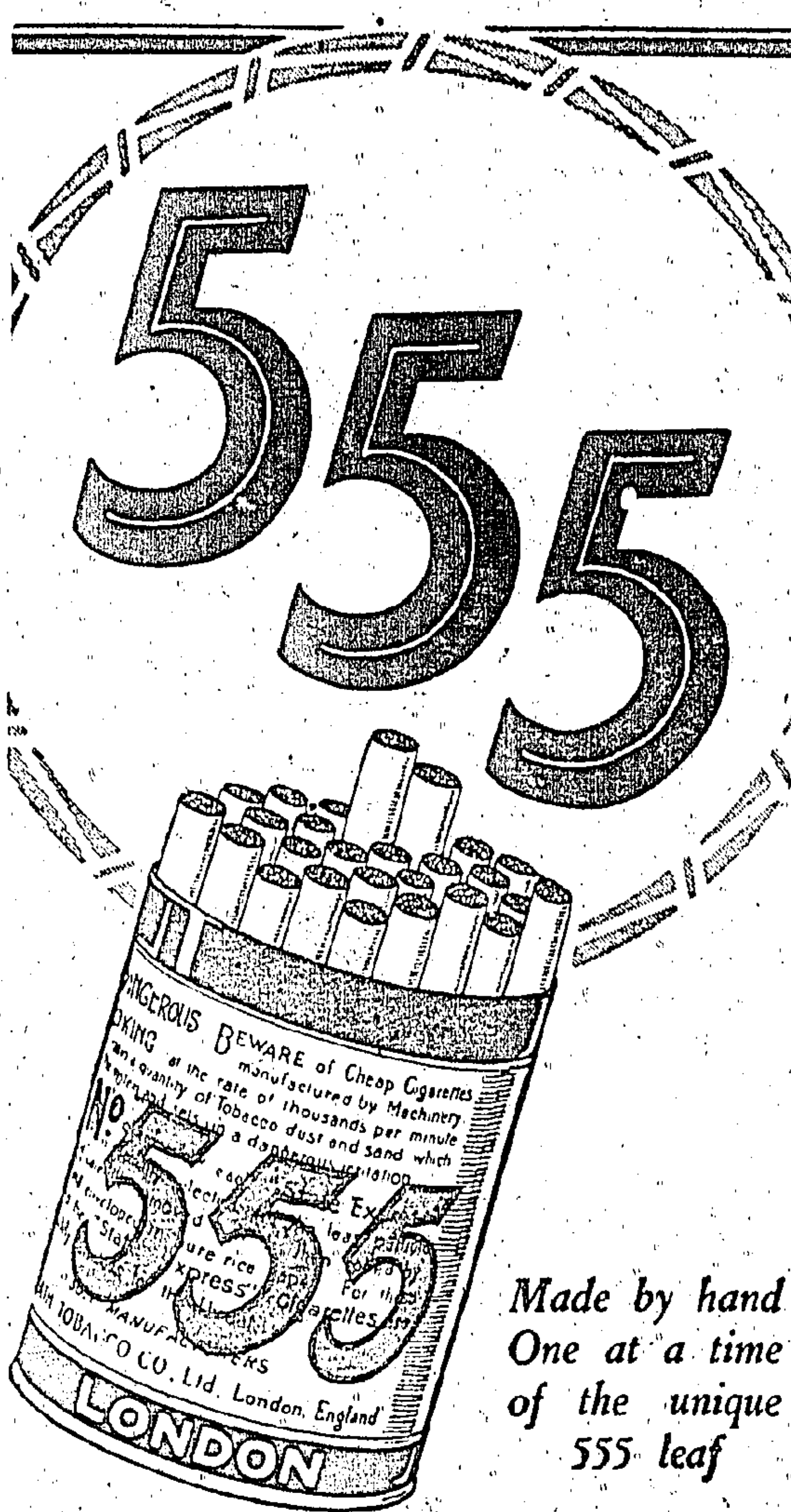
The Government Marine Surveyor responsible appears to have passed the Leung Kwong meanwhile as complying with the new regulations provided that he found the Bridge properly protected and the old anti-piracy devices maintained. Another Government Marine Surveyor appears to have passed her as fit to be licensed to carry passengers without "concerning himself about the continued locking of the lower deck grilles and cargo ports. Whether the owners and/or officers of ships which had not yet been inspected by Committees should have been warned in the same terms as those of the ships which had been so inspected is a question on which you may desire to comment, but it had certainly been published abroad that the old regulations had been superseded and if the owners and/or officers of the Leung Kwong and other vessels didn't like these locked grilles and cargo ports, why did they go on keeping them locked. The guards can hardly be blamed on this point. Their formal instructions from the C.S.P. mainly concern discipline. For the exact nature of their duties on board the Master of the ship is responsible. Captain Wilson or perhaps the commander of the Leung Kwong seems to have assumed that the old regulations still held good and to have given instructions accordingly. The force of "old custom" as usual prevailed.

Finally you may desire to comment and make recommendations concerning the system under which it is possible and lawful for ships like the Leung Kwong to sail from Hongkong with sufficient life saving appliances for only about 18% of the persons who may be on board if a full complement of passengers is carried.

It is obvious that the conditions of the passenger traffic between Hongkong and the Canton Delta are peculiar and that in most cases of collision a ship badly holed could be beached before she sank, but the Board of Trade regulations for vessels plying in smoother waters than ours require boats etc., for a minimum of 25% which is surely not too little for ships that carry the countless streams of passengers in and out of Hongkong.

I hope I have covered all the issues raised in this inquiry and as arranged I will now adjourn until 12 noon on Saturday for you to consider your finding.

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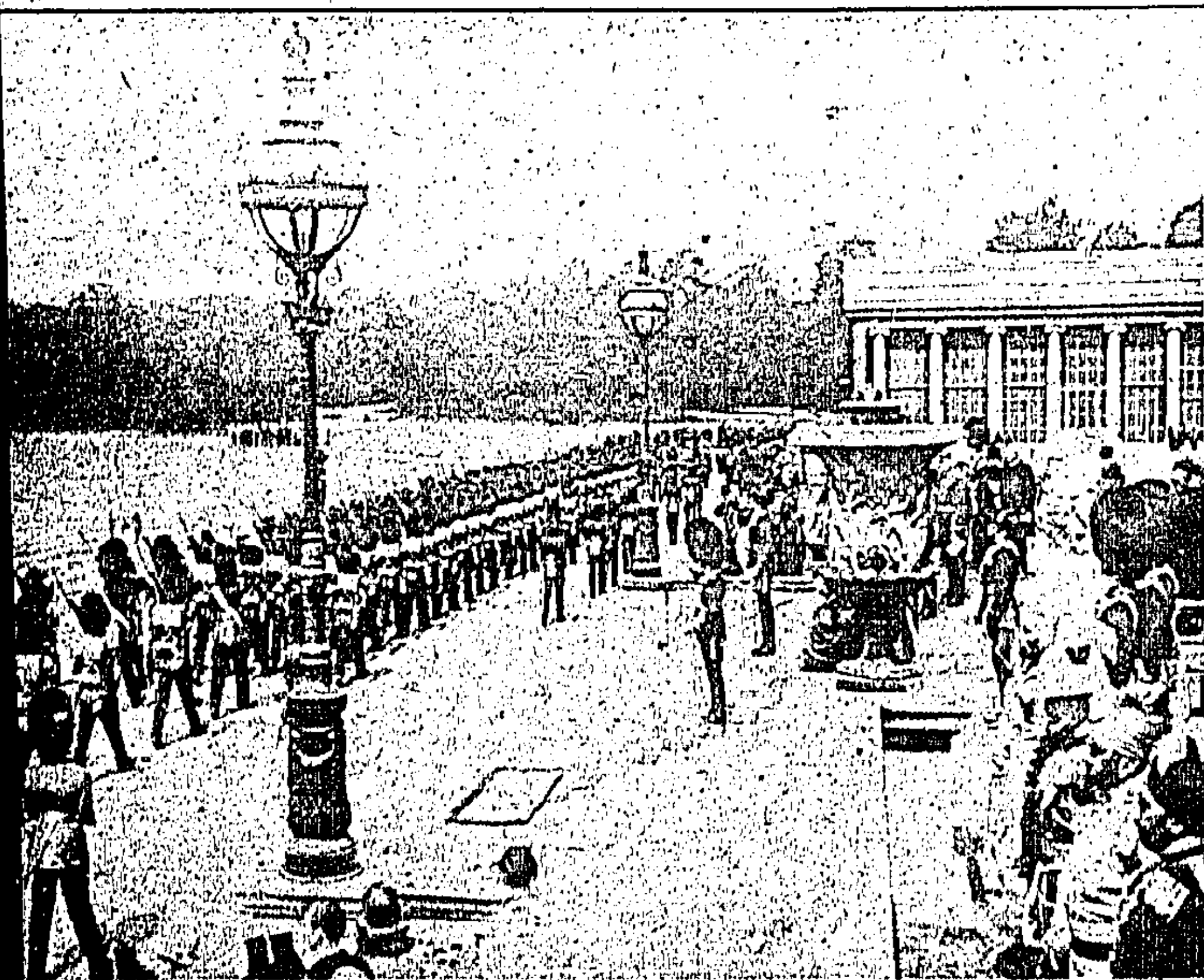
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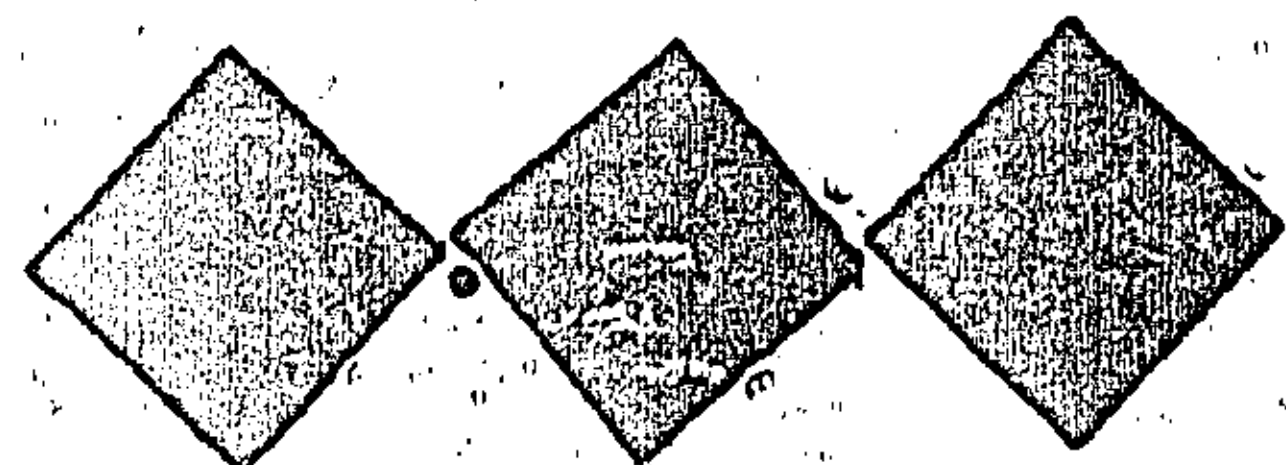
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NEW COLOURS FOR THE IRISH GUARDS.



the King presented new colours to the Irish Guards at Buckingham Palace recently. In the picture, His Majesty, with the Prince of Wales, is watching the troops march past with the colours.

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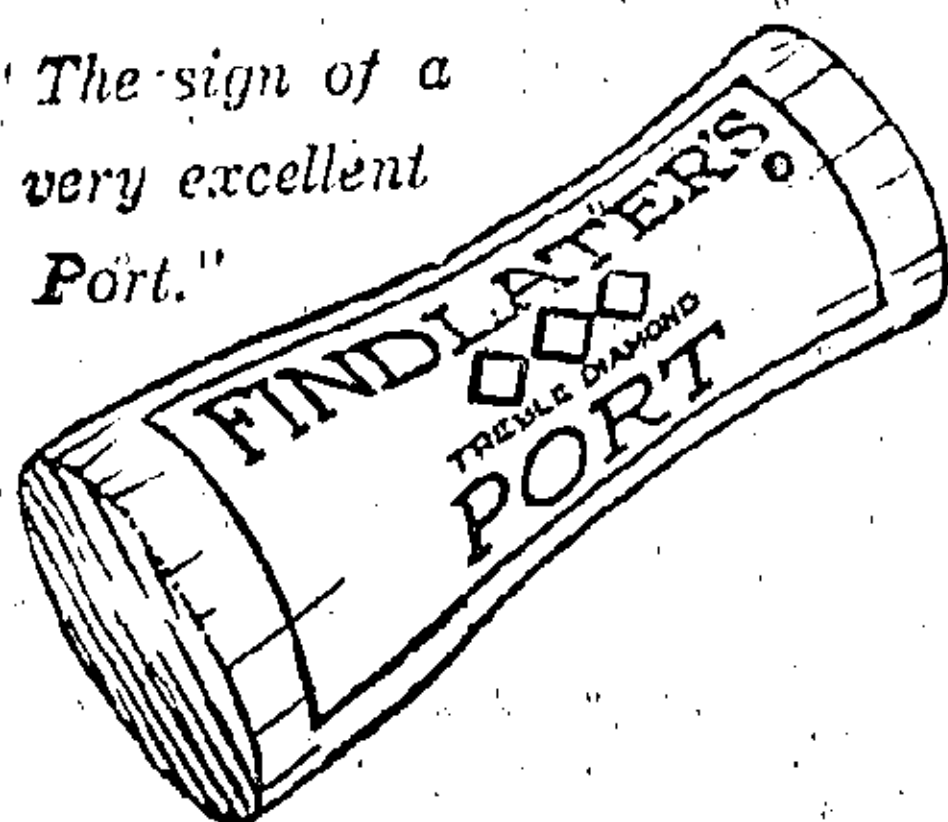
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OBITUARY.

DEATH OF MR. J. MACKAY.

The death occurred at his residence at Eltham, a London suburb, on May 26th of Mr. Joseph Mackay, a former resident of Hongkong and Bangkok. On the 8th September last year Mr. Mackay was laid up for some ten days but was getting better. On the 22nd September he was dressing when he was stricken and he had been helpless ever since. Mrs. Mackay, Mr. Mackay's sister and trained nurse did all that devoted attention could do for him, but there was nothing that could be done beyond watch and wait and the strain of the nursing told on Mrs. Mackay, who passed away before him. In his last illness the wireless was installed in his bedroom, in the hope that it might interest the invalid. But he had no patience with the dance and jazz music which poured forth at certain times of the day and was not very enamoured of wireless. Happily though incapacitated his brain remained unaffected and he was able to look after his business affairs and instruct his wife's nephew to attend to things. Joseph Mackay was born at Glasgow in 1857, educated at Glasgow and in New Zealand, and served his apprenticeship at Greenock. Following came some years at sea between Calcutta, Hongkong, and Haiphong. Having secured his certificate from the Board of Trade both in Hongkong and Glasgow he left the sea in 1884 to become works manager of the West Point Iron Works in Hongkong. The following year he went to Bangkok as superintendent engineer of the Bangkok Dock Co. Ltd., and four years later was made Manager. After several years in business on his own account and for a long time successfully managed an increasing volume of trade. The firm was known as Mackay and MacArthur, and in 1907 Mr. Mackay dissolved the partnership and joined permanently the Government service as Superintendent of Marine Surveys. In the quietude of the Harbour Department the remaining years of Mr. Mackay's service in Siam passed pleasantly enough till he retired. During his career here he took a considerable interest in a variety of commercial and industrial enterprises. With the late Mr. Henry Hooker he became interested in several tin and wolfram ventures. On leaving Siam Mr. Mackay went to America, and he and Mrs. Mackay sought a home in the mild climate of the western States, but after a year or two home ties called, and despite the servant problem they went home and settled just outside London. Mr. Mackay took an office in High Holborn. He joined the Board of Messrs. Louis T. Leonovens Ltd. after settling in London. Each year Mr. and Mrs. Mackay went to Scotland, for a good holiday spent among their relatives. Mr. Mackay was president of the St. Andrew's Society in Bangkok from 1894 to 1901.

A CELEBRATION.

SEQUEL TO AUSTRALIANS VISIT.

A drunken melee outside the Europe Hotel at Singapore resulted in the appearance of two Europeans before Mr. N. D. Mudie, the District Judge.

The accused, Fenwick and Hay Lewis, were described as Railway Officials attached to the Johore Railways.

Mr. Cooper, counsel for the accused, addressed the Court, and stated that he had advised his clients to plead guilty. He stated that Fenwick and Hay Lewis were employed in the Johore Railways and were now in the first year of their agreement. Whatever action the Court took would have an effect on their employment as they would probably be dealt with departmentally. On the day in question, continued counsel, the accused came down from Johore to see the Australian cricketers. They had booked a table at the Europe Hotel for Saturday night but for some reason they could not get it when they went round. They then visited other places and had no recollection of what actually took place.

Acting on the advice of their counsel Fenwick pleaded guilty to using criminal force, and Hay Lewis to trespass into Captain Geoffrey Freyberg's car.

Chief Court Inspector Meredith stated that the first accused, Fenwick, committed a most unprovoked assault on Captain Freyberg, the Master Attendant, Captain Dock Co. Ltd., and four years later was made Manager. After several years in business on his own account and for a long time successfully managed an increasing volume of trade. The firm was known as Mackay and MacArthur, and in 1907 Mr. Mackay dissolved the partnership and joined permanently the Government service as Superintendent of Marine Surveys. In the quietude of the Harbour Department the remaining years of Mr. Mackay's service in Siam passed pleasantly enough till he retired. During his career here he took a considerable interest in a variety of commercial and industrial enterprises. With the late Mr. Henry Hooker he became interested in several tin and wolfram ventures. On leaving Siam Mr. Mackay went to America, and he and Mrs. Mackay sought a home in the mild climate of the western States, but after a year or two home ties called, and despite the servant problem they went home and settled just outside London. Mr. Mackay took an office in High Holborn. He joined the Board of Messrs. Louis T. Leonovens Ltd. after settling in London. Each year Mr. and Mrs. Mackay went to Scotland, for a good holiday spent among their relatives. Mr. Mackay was president of the St. Andrew's Society in Bangkok from 1894 to 1901.

Regarding the second accused Hay Lewis, Mr. Meredith said that at the Marine Station he got into Captain Freyberg's motor-car and refused to get out. He caused considerable annoyance.

From the Marine Station both the accused were taken to the Central Station whence Inspector Bostock released them on personal bail as they said they had important business up-country.

Captain Freyberg, after asking permission of the Court to say a few words, stated that in view of the apology he did not wish to press the charges but would leave the matter with His Honour to deal with as he thought fit. He also wished to say that he was not knocked down by Fenwick but was dragged down as Fenwick fell.

His Honour cautioned and discharged the accused.

THE CONFIDENCE TRICK.

"A PROFIT OF £250,000."

Before Mr. Graham Campbell at Bow-street Police-court John McKay, 34, described as a salesman, with no fixed abode, was charged with having been in an hotel in Bloomsbury for an unlawful purpose. He pleaded guilty.

It was stated by Mr. J. F. Eastwood, who prosecuted on behalf of the Commissioner of Police, that, posing as a Tasmanian, the prisoner made the acquaintance of Mr. John Wilson, a visitor to this country from Queensland. He took a room at Mr. Wilson's hotel, and the two went about together, the prisoner taking, or pretending to take, photographs. After a day or two they met a third man, who was pointed out by McKay as a friend of his who had just made £250,000 by speculating on the Stock Exchange in Liverpool. Upon being greeted by McKay as a friend of his who had just made £250,000, the stranger at first said "I don't know you," but eventually admitted acquaintance, and explained that he had mistaken McKay and his companion for reporters, and that he did not desire publicity of the fact that he had made £250,000. He went on to say that he represented a very large business house in New York, receiving a salary of £5,000 a year, but he had offended his principals because his coup on the Liverpool exchange had got into the Press. He was, he continued, in a position to make large sums of money, but he wanted to carry on his operations through someone else, and he suggested that McKay and Mr. Wilson might be able to assist him.

An Exposition.

In order to show what he could do, he obtained £1 from each of them, and, after an absence of about half an hour, he handed them back 30s each, saying he had made a profit of 50 per cent. This led to a further transaction between the stranger and McKay, in which a sum of £27,000 was supposed to be involved and a profit of £3,000 made, but it appeared that there was some difficulty at the bank about a guarantee. McKay suggested that Mr. Wilson might assist in the matter, and arrangements were made for another meeting the next day. While this was going on in a West-end restaurant police-officers had been keeping observation, and the prisoner apparently got to know of this and left his hotel in a great hurry, but was arrested outside. Thanks to the prompt action of the police, added Mr. Eastwood, the result of the affair as far it had gone was that Mr. Wilson was 10s in pocket.

Mr. Vaughan, appearing on behalf of the prisoner, suggested

BETTING BLACK LI

DEFAULTING BOOKMAK

Inquiries made in official by a representative of the Telegraph into the likelihood of Department of Excise being make use of the list of defaulting bookmakers drawn up by the Excise Committee, which Hamilton of Dalzell, as a St. of the Jockey Club, offered to admit to the representative of Treasury in the House of show that under the Finance of 1926 the department had cretionary powers as to the of bookmakers' licenses or ing any defaulters from a meeting. Any man can take a certificate as a bookmaker ment of £10, and he is not upon to give any particulars his fitness to hold one.

If a bookmaker is convicted any offence in connexion with business a magistrate may him to be disqualified for period as he may think fit. license is endorsed according the Excise authorities are of the particulars. Since came into operation there have several such cases before the and the bookmakers' certificates have been suspended. Should qualified bookmaker attend carry on business or take other certificate in an assumed he would render himself very heavy penalties. The of the Commissioners are asked to ask every bookmaker duce his certificate, and if to do so he may be arrested officer.

"This department is not ed with the relations between bookmaker and the man who a bet, but only with the standpoint," said an official consulted. "We have no p refuse a certificate to any pays the £10." The cure sully of the good name ing," referred to by Lord H for Dalzell, appears to rest to extent in the hands of the trates, who can suspend the makers' certificates, and in ance of the officers on a ra in detecting defaulters. a standing arrangement which a body of officers attend race meeting, and these have quite adequate since the A into operation, the whole m having worked with perfect ness.

It was gathered from made in other quarters the trates have no jurisdiction starting-price bookmakers not attend the racecourses

that the man not in chst the guiding spirit in the s. Remarking that a stop put to the class of offe was very rare at the pres the magistrate passed a of three months' imprison

RUBBING WITH RUBBER.

A VARIETY OF USES.

It is, perhaps, somewhat strange that although the practice of rubbing with rubber was first introduced into Britain some 150 years ago, it is only within recent years that any attempts have been made to expand this early use of the commodity. It was round about 1770 that the English chemist, Priestley, popularised the use of caoutchouc for erasing pencil marks and incidentally gave the product the name by which it is more commonly known.

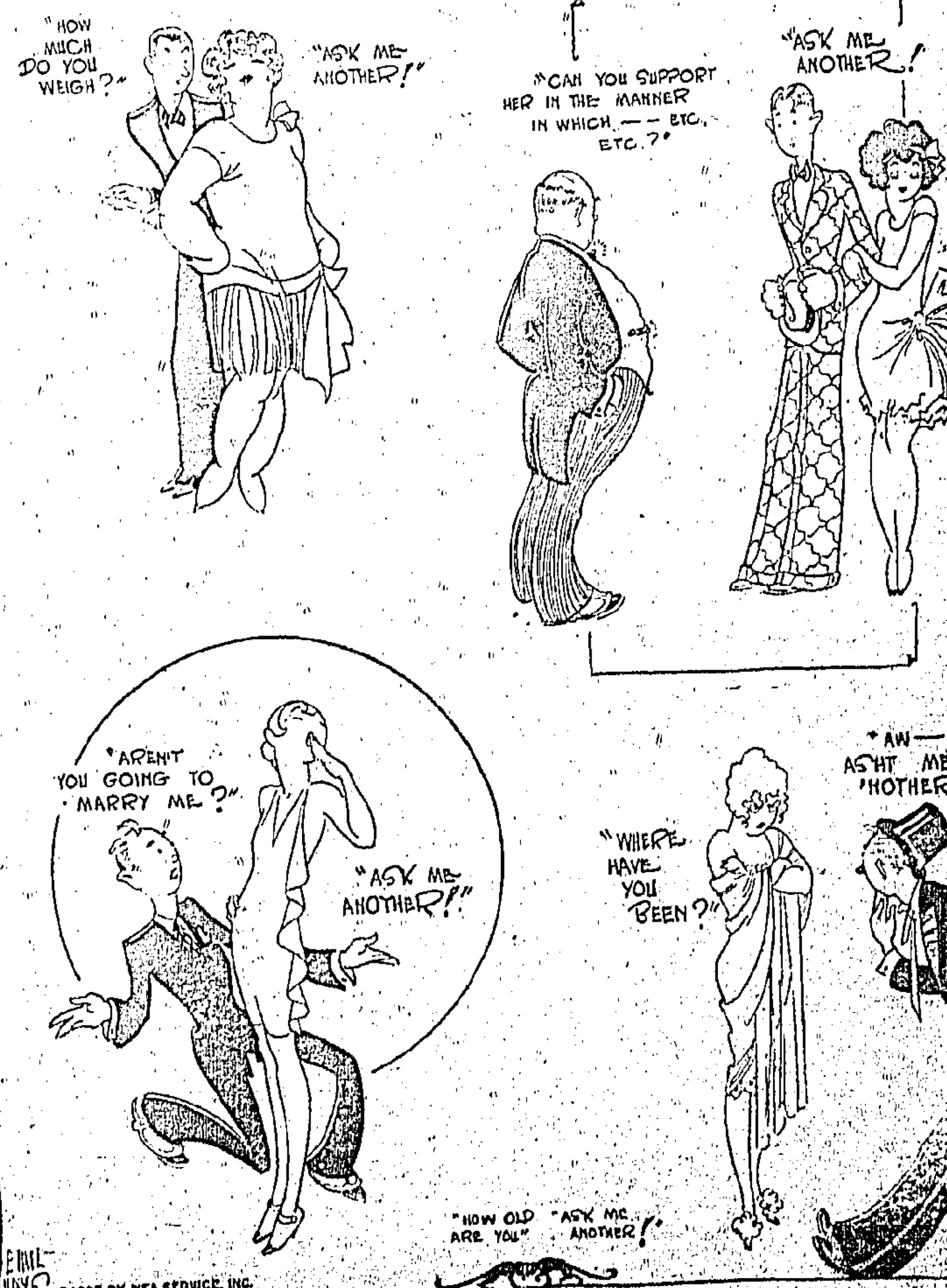
Rubber has since been utilised for thousands of different purposes and now, whether it be the home, the workshop or the playing field, it is quietly and efficiently providing us with the necessities of a happy, healthy and vigorous life. Rubbing with rubber does, in fact, mean very much more than the mere erasing of pencil marks. Rubber brushes either of the crepe or the finest vulcanised rubber, are now supplied in an amazing variety for all purposes—for the cleaning of the body, the gentle massage of tired muscles, the brushing of clothes, suede shoes, floor and stair carpeting, the scrubbing of sinks and floors, and the proper care of the 1,001 other articles which need brushing to preserve their freshness and life.

Rubber brushes are to-day produced in a number of attractive shapes and designs, and in view of the long wear and good service which they render they are the most economical of brushes. A rubber brush combines efficiency with economy and hygiene, and whenever there is any rubbing to be done, therefore, rubber brushes are advised to rub with rubber. It revives and softens while it cleans.—Rubber Growers' Bulletin.

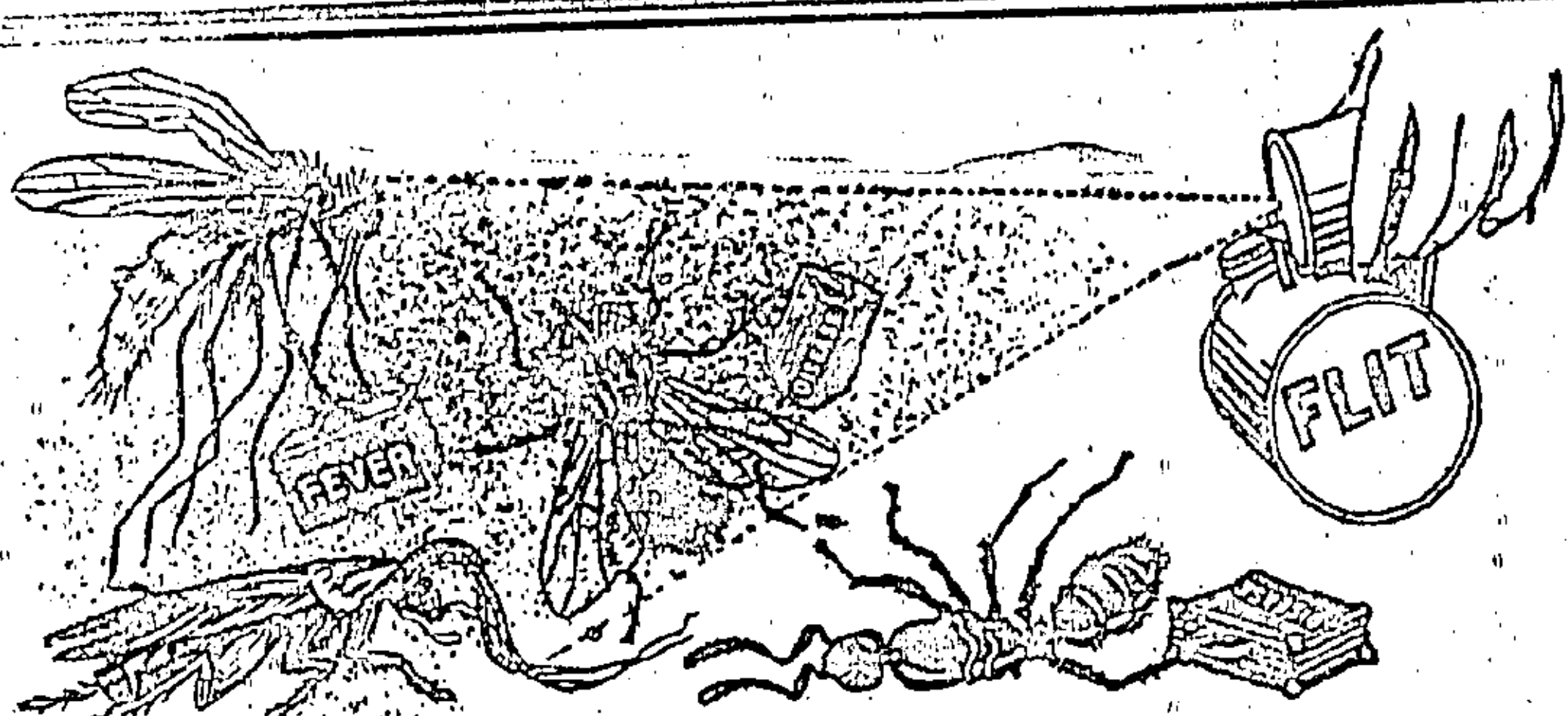
Mrs. Hannah Parkhouse, of Ashburton, Devon, celebrated her 104th birthday recently. She has been out of Devonshire only on one occasion, when she took a nursing case in Cornwall 60 years ago.

MODERN EVASIONS.

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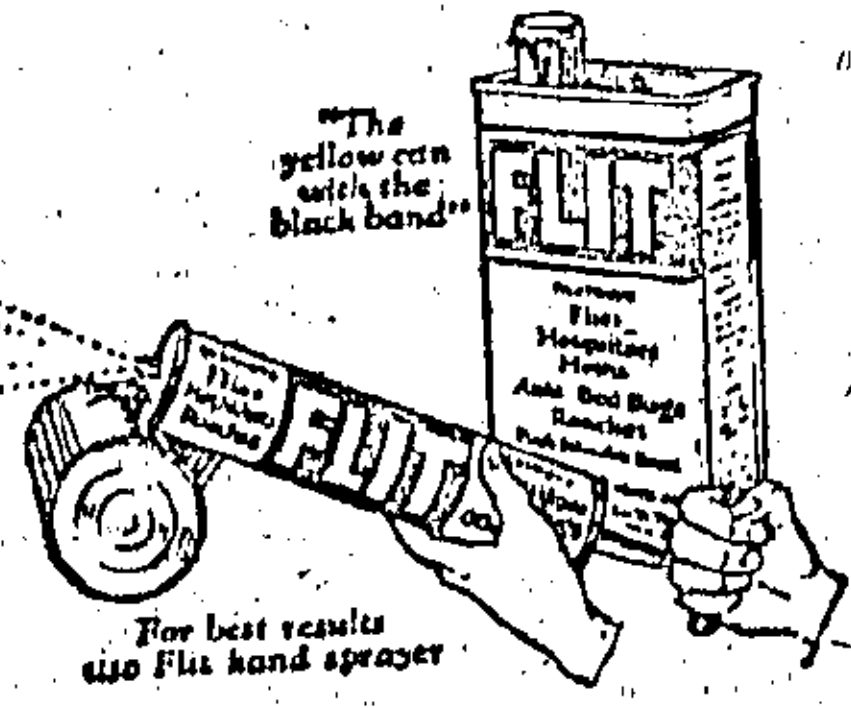
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Worcester occupying a forlorn position at the foot of the table did well against Derbyshire particularly in view of the wet wicket. Derbyshire had no time to complete an inning, the match be-

London, June 12.—In the Scottish National Shooting Championship at Dechmont, near Glasgow Major Bapty of the Indian Army was the winner with 168. Sub-Inspector Walker, Rhodesia, was second with 171.

Counsel for the defence argued that because the accused merely brought the coins inside the harbour limits that did not necessarily imply that he was going to import them into the Colony. On this point a week's postponement was granted.

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July 13	Seattle	Berengaria	Aug. 10	C'burg S'mptn Aug. 16
July 19	San Francisco	Leviathan	Aug. 20	P'mth C'burg Aug. 26
July 27	Seattle	Aquitania	Aug. 24	C'burg S'mptn Aug. 30
Aug. 2	San Francisco	Majestic	Sept. 3	C'burg S'mptn Sept. 9
Aug. 10	Seattle	Mauretania	Sept. 6	P'mth C'burg Sept. 12
Aug. 16	San Francisco	Olympic	Sept. 17	C'burg S'mptn Sept. 23
Aug. 24	Seattle	Berengaria	Sept. 21	C'burg S'mptn Sept. 27
Aug. 30	San Francisco	Hammer	Oct. 1	C'burg S'mptn Oct. 7
Sept. 7	Seattle	Aquitania	Oct. 5	C'burg S'mptn Oct. 11
Sept. 13	San Francisco	Majestic	Oct. 15	C'burg S'mptn Oct. 21
Sept. 21	Seattle	Leviathan	Oct. 22	C'burg S'mptn Oct. 28
Sept. 27	San Francisco	Olympic	Oct. 29	C'burg S'mptn Nov. 4

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PRESIDENT PIERCE ... Wednesday, Aug. 10th
PRESIDENT TAFT ... Wednesday, Aug. 24th
PRESIDENT JEFFERSON ... Wednesday, Sept. 7th
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PRESIDENT HAYES Tues., July 19th, 6.00 a.m.
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PRESIDENT ADAMS ... Tuesday, Aug. 10th 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT GARFIELD ... Tuesday, Aug. 30th 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT HARRISON ... Tuesday, Sept. 13th 8.00 a.m.
THEREAFTER FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS ON TUESDAYS.

TO MANILA.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN ... July 11th, 6.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT HAYES ... July 19th, 6.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT CLEVELAND ... July 19th, 6.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT MADISON ... July 25th, 6.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT POLK ... Aug. 2nd, 8.00 a.m.

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OSAKA Amoy, S'hai, Moji, Kobe Laisang Wed. 6th July at Daylight
TSINGTAU Swatow & S'hai Yatsing Wed. 6th July at noon
SHANGHAI ... Chaksang Wed. 6th July at noon
STRAITS & Calcutta ... Namsang Satur. 9th July at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN Swatow & S'hai Kwongang Sun. 10th July at 10 a.m.
HAIPHONG ... Minsang Sun. 10th July at 10 a.m.
CANTON ... Hopsang Mon. 11th July at 3 a.m.
SHANGHAI ... Yuensang Tues. 12th July at 7 a.m.
TSINGTAU Swatow & S'hai Waishang Wed. 13th July at 10 a.m.
OSAKA Amoy, S'hai, Moji, Kobe Hopsang Thues. 14th July at 7 a.m.
TIENTSIN ... Chipshing Thurs. 14th July at 5 p.m.
CANTON ... Fooehing Fri. 15th July at 6 a.m.
TSINGTAU Swatow & S'hai Hopsang Sun. 17th July at 10 a.m.
TSINGTAU Swatow & S'hai Fooehing Wed. 20th July at 10 a.m.
TSINGTAU Swatow & S'hai Kwaisang Sun. 24th July at 10 a.m.
TSINGTAU Swatow & S'hai Hangsang Wed. 27th July at 10 a.m.
TSINGTAU Swatow & S'hai Yatsing Sun. 31st July at 10 a.m.

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"RED" EVACUATION.

RUSSIANS LEAVING WUHAN
CITIES.

The Soviet Consulate at Hankow has decided to advise the departure of all Soviet citizens who are not actually employed by the Consulate, according to reports received in Shanghai from Hankow. The exodus of Russians was ordered to begin within twenty-four hours. It is also reported that M. Borodin, adviser for the Hankow Government, has also intimated his decision to leave in the immediate future, and has already booked passage. Other Russians are reported to be negotiating for the chartering of a steamer to take them away from the city where they have played so important a political role for the past few months. These decisions have been arrived at as a result of Feng Yu-hsiang's ultimatum to the Wuhan Government to rid itself of extremist elements including M. Borodin.

A Quick Sequel.

Rumours during the past few weeks of the determination of the Russians to leave Hankow have been frequent, says the *Shanghai Times*, but it is felt that this time some direct action may result, and the present determination to evacuate is a quick sequel to the disarming of picket corps by Tang Seng-chi's troops and their occupation of the Headquarters of the General Labour Union by Tang's soldiers.

General Gallen, who until recently was right hand man for General Chiang Kai-shek, has been placed in charge of military operations at Hankow. He is reported as being optimistic in his ability to resist any attack upon Hankow, but it is also reported that the Chinese are far from being in so hopeful a mood. They state that the 8th Army, which is the main support of the city, in view of recent events in Hunan on the part of peasants' societies, may refuse to fight. Furthermore it is known that they have not been paid for several months. Large bodies of troops are reported to be moving from Hankow to Wuchang.

Reinforcements from the South for the Nationalist Army are being sent to Nanking from Canton by steamer and supplies for the army are also being hurried North as fast as possible. The China Merchants steamer s.s. Kwanglee arrived at Shanghai yesterday morning from Canton carrying 600 cadets from the Whampoa Military Academy for service in the Nationalist Army at present making a bid for Peking. The China Merchants vessel Hsinwah is also reported to be loading at Canton aeroplanes, guns, ammunition and gasoline for Nanking and she is following closely on the heels of the Kwanglee.

House-Cleaning.

Hankow, June 29. Drastic and effective action is being taken to clean Hankow of all communist organizations as a result of the peaceful penetration of Feng Yu-hsiang's troops who arrived yesterday by the Kinhan Railway. There is similar action

in Hunan under the guidance of General Tang Seng-chi.

It is too early to gauge the effect of all this on trade, but the cleaning process is likely to be quick and thorough in Hankow and Changsha but not in the surroundings of these two cities. Naturally the financial situation shows but a slightly favourable reaction, and is obtaining more sympathy than at present appears justified.

The Central Bank of China notes now stand at 45 per cent. discount.

A report yesterday from Changsha states that a large amount of recruiting for the 6th and 36th armies is taking place there. The attitude of Tang Seng-chi is described as doubtful but outwardly he is maintaining a show of being opposed to the extremists.

A further report says that the German agent for Messrs. Arnold & Co. in Changsha and his wife were attacked at Changteh and wounded recently by bandits. A launch went on the same evening to evacuate them.—N. C. D. News.

The sudden death has occurred, at the age of 57, of Dr. Charles Macpherson, organist of St. Paul's Cathedral. His life was spent in the age of 9 years he entered his choir school; he was sub-organist for many years, and since his succession to the chief post in 1916 the fine traditions of its choir have been maintained, and every occasion of national joy and sorrow celebrated within its walls has been enriched by his art.

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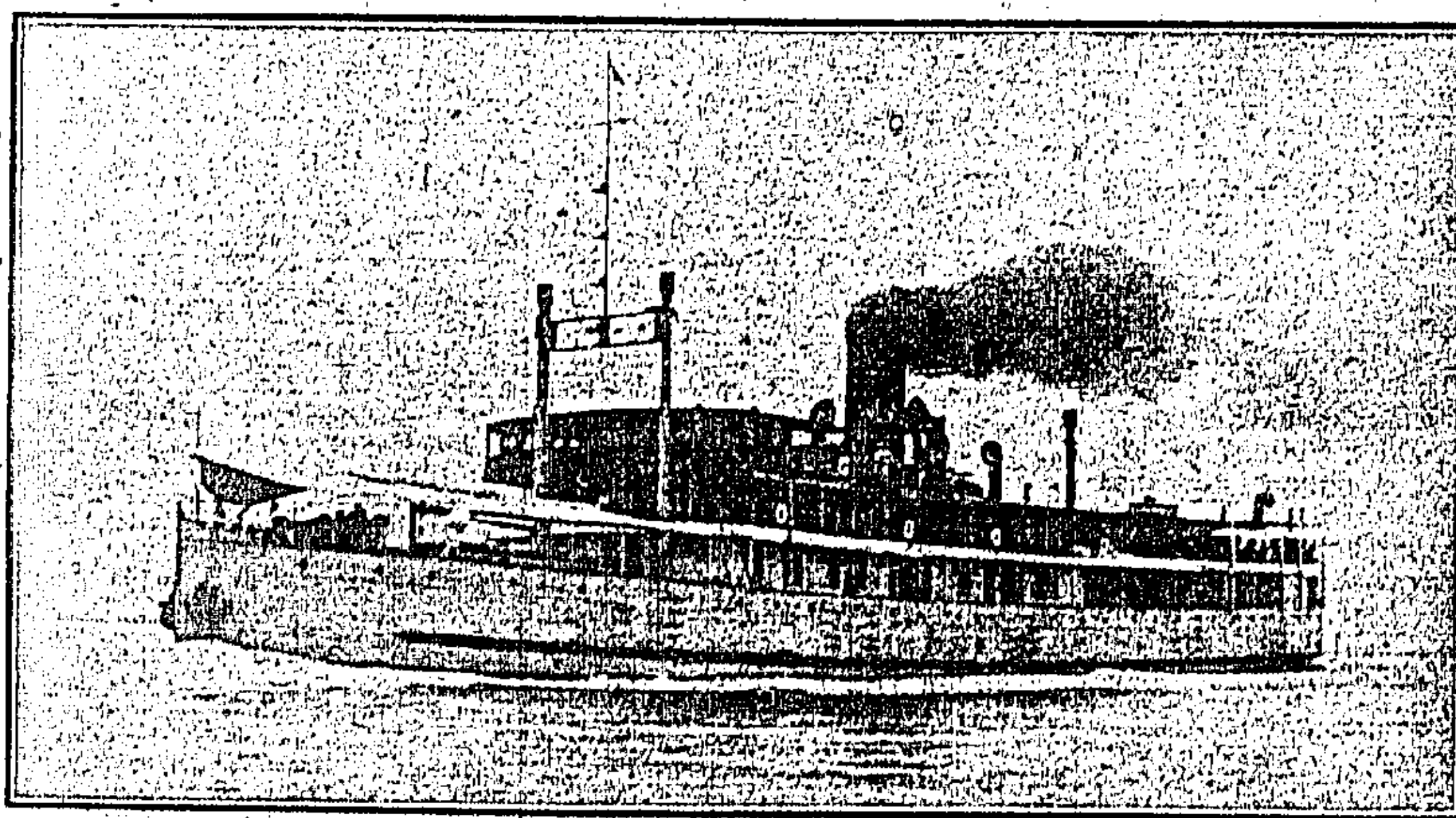
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"ANTENOR" 24th Aug. Marseilles, London, R'dam & Glasgow.
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"MENTOR" 28th Aug. ... New York, Boston & Baltimore.

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EMPEROR OF ASIA	Sept. 14	Sept. 17	Sept. 20	Sept. 23	Oct. 2
EMPEROR OF CANADA	Oct. 5	Oct. 8	Oct. 11	Oct. 14	Oct. 23
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Oct. 26	Oct. 29	Nov. 1	Nov. 4	Nov. 13
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Nov. 16	Nov. 19	Nov. 22	Nov. 25	Dec. 4
EMPEROR OF CANADA	Dec. 7	Dec. 10	Dec. 13	Dec. 16	Dec. 25

(E) Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai.

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Aug. 9	Aug. 11	EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Aug. 20

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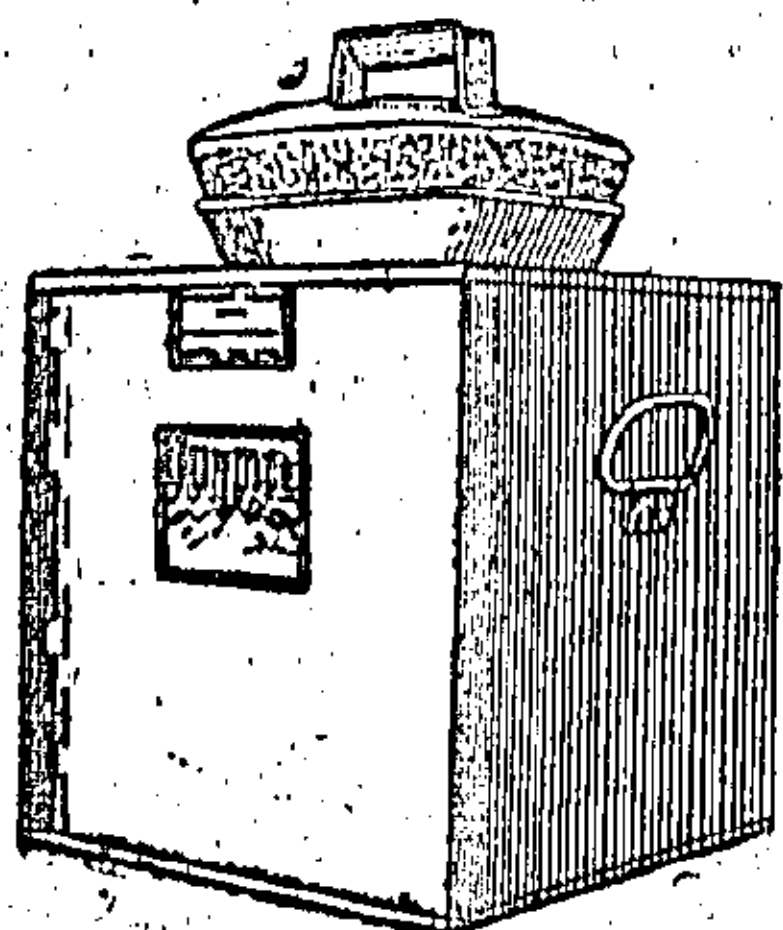
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HANKOW REDS
CONCENTRATE.

(Continued from Page 1.)

\$121,466, and May \$1,172,700,
making a total of \$4,654,466.

Military expenditure at the
rear—Liang Kwang—was as
follows: January \$5,292,559, Feb-
ruary \$3,074,094, March \$2,853,201,
April \$2,854,830, and May \$3,466,
607, totalling \$15,541,293.

Special military expenditure
was: January \$949,785, February
\$525,163, March \$524,925, April
\$705,447, and May \$525,003 total-
ling \$3,250,327.

The total amount of expenditure
for different items during the
past five months is \$23,326,086
leaving a balance of about \$280,-
000 in hand.

A Cavalry Unit.

In view of the fact that in the
coming war with the Fengtien
army in North China a cavalry
force will be necessary, all the
Whampoa cadets studying the
cavalry course have been ordered
to Nanking to render service at
the front.

One hundred students are pre-
pared to take the first ship to
Shanghai.

General Chien Ta-chun has
telegraphed to Canton that he has
completed arrangements with
Marshal Chiang Kai-shek for the
coming expedition against Kiangsi,
and therefore will be able to re-
turn to Canton in the next few
days.—Nam Ching Pao.

KUANGSI LOOTERS.

Riffraff Active in Kingyuan.

Wuchow, Kuangsi, June 10.
Taking advantage of the pre-
vailing conviction that Mission
properties may be molested at
leisure without the authorities
taking serious action in the matter,
or endeavouring to apprehend the
culprits, a few of the lower strata
of society recently broke into the
foreign missionary residence in
the city of Kingyuan. The build-
ing was just as it was left over
a year ago when the missionaries
returned to America on fur-
lough. This just suited the wishes
of the marauders who forthwith
broke open trunks and boxes and
ransacked the rooms for anything
that suited their fancy, and having
obtained a sufficient supply they
made off with the loot.

Conditions generally are peace-
ful. Robberies occur at various
places throughout the province,
but these acts of open lawlessness
are carried on by insignificant
groups rather than by well-or-
ganized bands.

In the city parades are less fre-
quent than formerly and the gun-
boat which was stationed here for
the past six weeks has recently
been withdrawn.

Soldiers continue to come down
the West River in large numbers,
motor boats and native craft
being requisitioned for this pur-
pose. These troops are being dis-
patched by various routes to join
the boundary forces on the border
of Hunan, and to prevent the Red
forces from entering the province.

POWELL'S LOSS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Balance Sheet, as the draft
Balance Sheet initially by them
correctly described the item as a
debit balance of Profit and Loss
Account.

Better Buying.

My predecessor, in his speech
last year, informed you of the
change which had been effected in
our buying arrangements in Lon-
don. I am glad to say that this
change has proved beneficial, not
only in reducing first costs, but in
enabling us to buy more up to date
goods in a wide market. The
stocks of the Company are ab-
solutely clean and have in every
case where necessary been de-
preciated to replacement value.
Since the close of the financial
year under review, Mr. A. S. D.
Cousland has resigned from the
Directorate on leaving the Colony.
Your Directors are indeed sorry to
have lost Mr. Cousland's services,
as his advice and counsel was at
all times of great value to the
Company.

With these few remarks, I beg
formally to propose that the Re-
port and Accounts, presented, be
adopted, and I shall be glad if
some shareholder will kindly
second the proposal.

Mr. Overy seconded, and the re-
port and accounts were adopted and
passed.

Mr. M. Manuk was re-elected to
the board of directors on the pro-
position of Mr. Scriven, seconded
by Mr. Ainslie.

Mr. Ainslie proposed and Mr.
Overy seconded that Messrs. Percy
Smith, Seth and Fleming be re-
elected auditors for the ensuing
year. This was carried.

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WANTED: A MOTOR-CAR
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DR. HU SHIH'S REMEDY.

Hu Shih is usually referred to as
the Father of China's Literary
Revolution. It is always a ques-
tion whether his work in making
the spoken language of China a
literary medium and bringing the
literature to an increasingly large
number of Chinese, did not actual-
ly accomplish more for China than
all the principles and slogans
laboriously worked out of the tiny
brains of secondary politicians.
His revolution teams with life,
while the politicians have brought
to their land only destructive pro-
cesses. His suggestions are the
spark of hope in an otherwise
black age.

But now Hu Shih finds that too
many thinkers in China deal only
with words: with literature and
poetry and philosophy, with the
relationship of western to eastern
thought. But thought, without
action is as nothing at all. He
visited the United States and
Europe and Japan and saw a vast
materialistic civilization bringing
to the people a spiritual awaken-
ing. Not the rare Mozart and the
rarer Leonardo da Vinci, but the
masses, the plain people, the Bab-
bits think and read and know and
have comforts and society which
kings and philosophers and the
choice of the earth could not have
imagined a century ago. He finds
a Lindbergh hopping off to Paris
in a mere 32 hours while a Chinese
has to wander 104 days to get
from Kansu to Peking; he sees
Chamberlain breaking Lindbergh's
record in a few days, while China
is still trundling in rickshas. He
watches American bricklayers
float to their day's labour in Mr.
Ford's motor car civilization,
while China's professors still are
carried on the backs of sweating
human beasts, the ricksha coolie,
the sedan chair coolie whose eyes
face the pavement and whose
neck is turned downward until
his brain ceases to be human
and becomes that of the animal
with whom he competes for a
livelihood. The spirituality of the
East! There is no spirituality
where millions slave and even the
rich spend most of their days at-
tending to the mere business of
living.

Philosophy of Engineering.

And so, Dr. Hu has returned to
his country with the philosophy of
engineering. Make men drive
motor cars and they'll stop dream-
ing so much about what Confucius
said to his disciples and why.
They'll work out accountancy
problems and put an end to the
political chaos in China; they'll
spend less time eating over-rich
foods to prove that they have the
price, because Rockefeller does
not have to be fat to show that he
is rich. It does not matter in a
civilization where men are judged by
their production rather than the size
of their gowns. Keep men at work
building huge industries and they'll
have no time to torture concubines
and keep their sons and daughters-in-
law in spiritual bondage. The Materialist
Age in the West has brought
human beings too much personal
freedom—but in the so-called
spiritual civilization of Asia there
is only slavery, narrowness, waste-
fulness, dissipation of human en-
ergy and chaos.

To Work Modernly.

So speaks a sage of China! The
small newspapers of the land ridi-
cule the idea as coming from
one who would be a Confucius, but
after all why be a Confucius when
to be a Hu Shih is even greater.
For his is the solution which will
make modern China great. He
wants them to use steam and elec-
tricity and to manufacture the
goods they consume. He wants
them to become so free that they
will understand what to do in an
eight hour working day. He wants
the Chinese peasant to become a
farmer with tractors and chemical
fertilizer, with good health and fine
products, with bustling railroads
and steamships to bring their pro-
ducts to the great centres, with
grain elevators and banks to protect
them against hawk-nosed middle-
men. Dreams, you say! Why
more so in China than in Kansas or
Nebraska? Why more so in China
than in the desert which is now the
garden-like Imperial Valley of Cali-
fornia?

Waste of Talents.

But such a civilization requires
training and education and statis-
tics and hard work. For years,
China has been sending students to
the United States to become special-
ists. They have returned to China
with nothing to do. Cornell has
produced agricultural engineers;
Pennsylvania, railway engineers
and so on; great American univer-
sities turning out skilled and bril-
liant Chinese specialists. What are
they doing in this country? Sit-
ting about the large cities looking
for political jobs; holding down
small translators jobs in banks and
mercantile houses, complaining
against the fate which does not give

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

LOCAL DREDGING
OPERATIONS.

The following Notice to
Mariners has been issued by the
local authorities under date July
5:

It is hereby notified for the
information of Masters of all
vessels that on and after 16th
July, 1927 and until further notice
dredging operations will be
carried out in the vicinity of
Belcher Ridge and Rambler Shoal.
Three timber dolphins marked
by red flags by day and red fixed
lights by night will be constructed
to the southward of Rambler
Shoal and will form a danger to
navigation.

Masters of all vessels are warn-
ed to proceed dead slow when
approaching and passing this area
and must pass well to the north-
ward of the most northerly point
of Belcher Ridge or to the south-
ward of the dolphins aforemen-
tioned. They are asked particu-
larly to refrain from attempting
to cross between these dolphins.

This notice in no way cancels
that issued on the 27th May, 1927
regarding dredging at Penguin
Shoal. Masters of vessels are
again cautioned to observe and
comply with that warning and to
refrain from crossing between the
dolphins now created on Penguin
Shoals.

WOMEN UNDERGRADS.

VIGOROUS PROTEST TO
OXFORD CONGREGATION.

London, June 14.—The Congre-
gation at Oxford have decided, by
229 votes to 164, to limit the num-
ber of women undergraduates at the
University to 620 among the
four women's colleges. They
have further decided that there
shall henceforth be only one
woman to four male under-
graduates.

Miss Sara Margery Fry, Princi-
pal of Somerville College,
vigorously opposed the proposals.

STOP PRESS.

MORE JAPANESE
TROOPS.

Shanghai, July 6.
It is reported that the
Japanese General Staff has
ordered the Eighth Brigade, of
approximately 4,000 men,
from Dairen to Tsingtao,
where the garrison at present
is 2,000.

Less than 1,000 are proceed-
ing to Tsinanfu, when the
railway is restored, which it is
expected to be immediately.

Japanese engineers who
were recently investigating
this railway (which is heavily
mortgaged to Japanese) re-
port that communications can
easily be restored.

Nationalist troops now hold
Kaomi, 50 miles from Tsing-
tao.—Reuter.

SLAVES IN NORTH
BURMA.ONLY 13 PER CENT. TAKE
FREEDOM.

Calcutta, June 28.
Of over 3,400 slaves in Hukawng
Valley freed by the Government
of Burma at a cost of nearly
£17,000, only 13 per cent. of those
liberated took advantage of their
freedom.

Those who remained were
apathetic regarding supporting
themselves.

A decree has been issued in
Rome for the establishment of a
High School of Malarial Diseases
with a view to promoting the
study of the medical problems
presented and the improvement of
marsh areas.

them a chance; turning sour against
the foreigner who enslaves their
country. That is not work. That
is doing nothing for China. That
is a waste of talents and learning.
Put them to work doing things.

Build roads and force every tuchun
to drive his own Dodge and every
colonel to know how to fix a car-
burator. Turn a mechanically-
minded nation into modern me-
chanics. Make the engineers do
engineering work. There is so
much to do in China and the politi-
cians are only philosophers and
philosophers do nothing but talk.
This, from the man, whose History
of Chinese Philosophy is a best
seller in his own country.—George
E. Sokolsky in the Far Eastern Re-
viewer.

Entertainments

To-Day
Only2.30, 5.10,
7.15, 9.20.

John
Barrymore
in The
Beloved
Rogue

UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE.

WORLD

LARRY SEMON

in

His Fantastic Comedy

THE WIZARD of OZ

STAR

TO-NIGHT at 9.15 p.m.



in

SPOOKS

Thursday and Friday

THE ROSARY

PICTURES—2.30 to 8.30 p.m.

The Great Potash and Perlmutter
Farce—Thrill—Comedy

PARTNERS AGAIN

CALCUTTA DANCERS.
FOR THE ENGLISH STAGE.

Calcutta, June 12.—Misses
Audrey and Esme Tosh, two
youthful and talented Calcutta
dancers, have secured an engage-
ment in a new production at the
Garrick theatre with Miss Betty
Balfour as leading lady.

Misses Audrey and Esme Tosh
were associated with the Calcutta
Amateur Theatrical Society in
several of their recent productions
and frequently performed on be-
half of charitable objects.

HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW?

The following are the replies to
to-day's questions:—
1. Portugal. 2. The circumference of any
figure. 3. A stone falls 32ft. in each second
of its fall. 4. Oxide of iron. 5. An Indian
boy of royal rank. 6. Chalk of limestone
subjected to heat and pressure. 7. British
Guiana. 8. Coal. 9. Where the effect of the
tide is not felt. "Wine-and-roses." 10. A
court established by statute in 1497. 11. A
tropical skin disease. 12. The Phoenicians.
13. Indian term for "government." 14. The
Chinese. 15. Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Believed to be connected with
the making of forged passports
for Chinese emigrants who want
to enter the United States il-
legally, three Chinese were arrest-
ed in a Police raid on a shop in
Queen's Road Central, last Wed-
nesday, states the vernacular
press. Of the three arrested, one
is the manager of the concern,
while another is his assistant.
Certain documents were seized in
the raid, and these will be trans-
lated in due course.

SCHOOLMASTER
UPHELD.MAGISTRATE ON RIDICULOUS
CASE.

Mr. Tassell, the Tower Bridge
magistrate, made some severe re-
marks recently, after hearing
evidence on a summons for as-
sault brought against Mr. H. T.
Abel, headmaster of St. Olave's
Grammar School, Tooley-street,
Edward Thos. Atkins, fourteen, of
Summer-street, Southwark, said
he had been so severely caned by
the defendant that he had to take
his meals standing for two days,
and medical evidence was called
on his behalf to show that the
punishment was severe.

"I have never heard a more fee-
ble or ridiculous case before this
Court, and I am sorry it has been
brought," said Mr. Tassell. "The
boy may have good manners and
may be clever, but he admits he
has been playing truant, telling
lies to his parents and school-
master, and stolen letters sent to
his father, and by his father to the
school, and for this he gets seven
strokes with the cane. You ask me
to convict a schoolmaster of as-
sault after such admissions by the
boy. It is absurd, and you may
have done the boy more harm by
bringing him to this Court and
getting him to admit he is a little
liar. The summons is dismissed."